



St-e-e-rike One! Baseball Season Opens

George Bush reached back to a presidential tradition older than himself on Monday and tossed forth a left-handed lob as the ceremonial first pitch of the 1989 baseball season. Introduced at the Baltimore Orioles' Memorial Stadium as "the captain of the 1948 Yale baseball team, bats right, throws left, the 41st president of the United States," Bush threw the ball high and outside to catcher Mickey Tettleton short of home plate. Kirk Gibson of the Los Angeles Dodgers, a World Series hero last year, got the first hit of the 1989 season at an opening-day game in Cincinnati. Page 17.

Beirut's Rumbling Storm

Amid the Shelling Comes the Question: 'Why Us?'

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — In the residential neighborhood of Madame Camille in West Beirut, Syrian soldiers wheeled a mobile rocket-launcher into a parking lot and fired. An orange flash lights up the darkness over Beirut and a thunderous explosion cracks through the air. A woman faints.

Across town, Georgette Saab, 22, pregnant with her first child and due to deliver in two days, stumbles over her husband to reach a safe room in her building, which has no bomb shelter.

"When the shelling starts, I just hold my belly and put my head down," she says. "The building heaves and claps down again. With each thud, I feel I am dying. And when the explosion comes, you feel it is coming right out of your head and pulling trees out of the ground by their roots."

"I wish I could delay my delivery somehow," she says. "The baby is due any minute. It is hiding in my stomach now, but how can I protect it once it is born?"

Since March 14, some 20,000 shells and rockets have been fired across confrontation lines, terrorizing civilians, especially in Christian areas, where as many as 50 shells a minute have landed.

Even by Lebanese standards, the shelling has been horrific, a remarkable confrontation between Syrian troops, unloading their firepower on the Christian population, and a Lebanese Christian major general, Michel Aoun, bent on driving the Syrians out. Despite the terrible cost, General Aoun's struggle seems to have surprising support among Lebanese, Christian and Muslim alike.

"One night, we could not count the number of shells," says Feyrouz Ammar, a Christian mother of five, who lives in the suburb of Jisr al Basha. "It came like a continuous, rumbling storm. My husband and I woke up the children in a hurry and we stole our way down the stairs to the shelter."

"We were three families. We put the children on sponge mattresses on the floor, one on top of the other. They lay there shivering and shaking with fright."

"It felt as if our ears were falling off. The children cried, screaming: 'What is going on outside? Why is this happening to us? My neighbor's daughter started vomiting.'

Ghazaleh Matar, 45, a widow and mother of three, says: "There is no time to pray. We just cry out to the Madonna: 'We beg at your feet, spare us.' You postpone everything. You don't even think of going to the bathroom. You wait."

The sole crossing point that remained open between the Christian and Muslim sectors of Beirut is now closed. The Syrian Army and its Lebanese allies — the Shiite Amal militia, the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, the Baath Party and the National Syrian Social Party — have blockaded the Christian heartland along the north, the southeast and the Green Line separating Christian East Beirut from the Syrian-controlled western part. The Christians' only outlet to the sea is from the port of Jounieh.

Some people flee by sea to Cyprus, others go overland to Damascus. Thousands have moved to southern Lebanon to avoid the fighting that engulfed mountain ridges around the capital. Cut off from each other, both Beiruts seem to be suffocating.

To Ahmed Hashem, a flower vendor at the corner of Sadat and Sidani street in West Beirut, the violence is incomprehensible.

"In 1975," he says, "we knew which roads to take, where the confrontation lines were. Gunmen

See BEIRUT, Page 8

China Rules Out A Soviet-Style Political Change

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — In a major rebuff to calls for a more democratic political system in China, Prime Minister Li Peng said Monday that China would not copy the Soviet Union's political restructuring, and he added that China would not take "hasty" or "excessive" steps toward democracy.

"Democracy is a good thing," Mr. Li said, "but it must arise from the conditions within a country. As far as China is concerned, we want to build a democracy, and we think that if we do this work well it will contribute to economic development and social stability."

He added: "On the other hand, if the democratic process is carried out in haste, or excessively, then it will certainly affect our stability and unity. If stability is undermined, that will impair our work of reform and national construction."

Mr. Li made his statement after a growing movement for more democracy and for an amnesty for China's political prisoners. Initially, some government officials seemed sympathetic to calls for greater democracy, but in the past two months officials have seemed surprised and alarmed at the boldness and aggressiveness of the democracy movement.

In a sign of official apprehension about the movement, the government-controlled press has mostly ignored the recent legislative elections in the Soviet Union, when challengers defeated many high-ranking candidates from the mainstream of the Communist Party.

Despite the lack of official interest in the situation in the Soviet Union, many Chinese intellectuals have emerged as strong supporters of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and his efforts at political liberalization.

Chinese leaders, who for most of the last decade regarded China as far ahead of other socialist nations in moving away from traditional

Marxism, have seemed distressed by the unflattering comparisons with the Soviet Union.

Asked about the recent developments in the Soviet Union, Mr. Li said, "China's conditions are different from those in the Soviet Union, and we cannot mechanically copy the measures or policies adopted by the Soviet Union."

Several times during a two-hour news conference, Mr. Li pressed the same theme: that China favors democracy, but in prudent doses, and that too much too soon could affect social stability and economic development.

Mr. Li appeared relaxed as he fielded questions. The news conference was arranged by the National People's Congress, the national legislature whose annual session ends Tuesday.

Asked about economic policies, Mr. Li said that China's economic liberalization would continue, even during the present retrenchment and austerity. He specifically cited the policy of rapid development of China's coastal areas, which is a favorite project of the Communist Party chairman, Zhao Ziyang. Mr. Zhao is generally regarded as more enthusiastic about rapid change than is Mr. Li.

China will draw on Hong Kong's experience in economic development, but will not adopt capitalism, Mr. Li said. "Hong Kong will keep its current capitalist system and the Chinese mainland will cling to its socialist system," he added.

Asked about human rights and the call for amnesty of political prisoners, Mr. Li said that China would continue to improve its human rights situation but stressed that social stability was the nation's greatest need. He added that China would not allow foreigners to use human rights as an excuse to interfere in China's affairs.

That appeared to be a reference to Tibet, the remote Himalayan region. See CHINA, Page 8

G-7 Nations Emphasize Trade and Debt Woes Over Inflation

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The seven leading industrialized countries have taken concerted action to tackle two threats to the continued prosperity of the world economy: the slowdown in improvement of the U.S. trade balance and the still-unresolved international debt crisis.

But in their latest policy assessment, issued late Sunday after a Washington meeting, the nations concluded that no major economic changes are needed to cope with

Dollar Is Undercut

The dollar fell after the Bank of Japan intervened against it and the Group of Seven nations warned about its strength. Page 11.

— the reduction of the U.S. trade deficit and the West German and Japanese surpluses — the seven finance ministers sent a strong signal to the currency markets that they would like to see no further rise in the U.S. currency, and preferably a slight decline.

Also, to alleviate the debt burden crippling developing countries, the seven adopted a new approach to debt reduction based largely on a plan devised by Nicholas F. Brady, the U.S. Treasury secretary. The plans call for debt reduction using

the resources of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

But Mr. Brady failed to overcome European opposition to one key element of the plan, the use of such resources to guarantee interest repayment to banks. The opposition was most strongly expressed Monday by Nigel Lawson, British chancellor of the Exchequer.

"I have no objection to debtor countries agreeing with their banks on interest-rate reduction of some shape or form," he said. "But the problems arise when there are calls

for this to be backed by the international financial institutions. I am totally opposed to guarantees being given."

On the currency front, the seven countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — said Sunday they agreed "that a rise of the dollar which undermined adjustment efforts, or an excessive decline, would be counterproductive."

The message was drummed home both by the Bank of Japan,

which quickly intervened in the currency markets to depress the dollar's value on Monday, and by Mr. Brady, who told reporters that "a rise or an excessive decline of the dollar would be counterproductive."

His omission of the communiqué's qualifying phrase about adjustment efforts suggested that, in Washington's view, any further increase in the dollar's value would be undesirable.

Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, said in Washington. See G-7, Page 14

Namibia Death Toll Near 150; Guerrilla Force Put at 1,200

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

OSHAKATI, Namibia — About 1,200 black nationalist guerrillas have crossed the border from Angola since Friday night in what looks like a coordinated effort to set up armed bases inside Namibia, South African military and police officers said Monday.

As fighting to stop them contin-

ued into a third day, South African police reported having killed a total of 128 of the South-West African People's Organization guerrillas and captured four others. For the first time, the police declined to release government casualties, tacitly confirming the intensity of fighting.

Independent reports said 18 government troops had been killed, and SWAPO sources said the overall toll was far higher than that given by the South Africans.

Chief Inspector Derek Brune of the police told reporters in Oshakati, near the Namibia-Angola border, that he thought the fighting would be over by the end of the week. But he conceded that hundreds of guerrillas may have slipped past the police and taken refuge in dense bush.

[The United States urged South Africa on Monday to exercise restraint and said it was consulting with the Soviet Union, Cuba and Angola to prevent the unraveling of U.S.-sponsored accords for the independence of Namibia. The Associated Press reported from Wash-

ington. The State Department also accused SWAPO troops of violating the agreement reached Dec. 22.]

"[All information available to us indicates that a major infiltration of northern Namibia by military forces of the South-West African People's Organization is occurring," said a State Department spokeswoman, Margaret Tutwiler. She said SWAPO "appears to be taking advantage" of the fact that UN peacekeepers are not fully deployed to monitor the peace agreement.]

[In New York, the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, was consulting with members of the Security Council, United Press International reported.]

At a detailed briefing, South African officers said they did not know why SWAPO had mounted what appeared to be its biggest guerrilla infiltration in years when Namibia's independence looked assured under a plan instituted by the United Nations.

The officers speculated that

See NAMIBIA, Page 8

More Firing Reported Near Capital of Haiti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Heavy shooting broke out Monday on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince as an army battalion linked with an attempted coup on Sunday against Haiti's president demanded the release of their commander, according to local radio reports.

Witnesses said roads linking the capital with the nearby town of Petionville were cut off as Haitians calling for the release of the Leopard commando battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Himmiller Febu, blocked the way with burning tires.

The area around the presidential palace in central Port-au-Prince was quiet, but the radio reported heavy shooting at the airport as well as at the southern suburb of Delmas, where the Leopard barracks are located.

Both state television and radio went off the air after Leopardists took them over at midnight.

The Dessalines battalion, another elite squad based near the presidential palace, had not made any move and was believed to be loyal to the Haitian leader, Lieutenant General Prosper Avril.

An unidentified member of the Leopard battalion went on Radio

Haiti at around 10:15 A.M. to warn there would be violence unless Colonel Febu was released.

There were indications that the attempt to overthrow General Avril may have been related to his vow to crack down on officers involved in drug smuggling.

General Avril, who assumed power in a coup six months ago, was reportedly seized at his suburban home early Sunday.

Loyalists in tanks rescued General Avril, who was handcuffed, as he was being driven by rebel officers to the airport to be flown out of Haiti to exile, according to members of the Presidential Guard and a U.S. Embassy official.

The sources said that coup leaders asked the army commander, Major General Herard Abraham, to assume the presidency and that the plot collapsed when he refused.

Last week, General Avril dismissed four senior army officers for alleged drug trafficking and promised the crackdown would bring more purges in the military.

Richard Melton, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Caribbean affairs, had told General Avril that the resumption of \$70 million in U.S. aid depended partly on efforts to curb the drug trade. (Reuters, AP)



COMRADELY WELCOME — Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Fidel Castro acknowledging the crowd during a motorcade after the Soviet leader's arrival in Cuba. In their talks Monday, a Soviet spokesman said the two leaders discussed the problems of Latin American indebtedness and drug trading, as well as the recent multicandidate elections in the Soviet Union. Page 8.

U.S. Orders Airlines To Tell of Any Threats

By Laura Parker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Transportation Department, trying to counter airline terrorism, announced stepped-up security requirements for international flights on Monday.

Under the new requirements, airlines were ordered to acknowledge all Federal Aviation Administration security bulletins within 24 hours.

The transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, said compliance — usually advisory in the past — would be mandatory.

Such bulletins tell airlines of possible threats, and sometimes recommend steps to avert them.

Mr. Skinner said the measures included adding security personnel and putting state-of-the-art explosive detection devices at "high risk" airports.

He said the move would increase from six to 100 the number of Thermal Neutron Analysis devices — highly advanced explosives detection systems — planned for airports around the world.

He said an undisclosed number of additional Federal Aviation Administration security specialists would be assigned to manned "selected locations" to improve oversight of airline compliance with security standards.

He said that airlines would be subject to new standards for X-ray and metal detection equipment and that a National Aviation Security Advisory committee would be formed to coordinate and research security programs.

The announcement came after a meeting at the White House among President George Bush, Mr. Skinner and relatives of the Americans killed in the December bombing of

Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland that took 270 lives.

The relatives had complained to Mr. Bush about aviation security and the government's "lack of compassion" following the disaster.

Paul Hudson of Albany, New York, who lost his 16-year-old daughter, Melissa, said that relatives of hostage victims told Mr. Bush pointblank that they thought the government had failed to respond adequately.

Mr. Bush pledged to consider their request for an independent congressional investigation into the cause of the blast, according to Bert Ammerman, chairman of a group representing the relatives. "It was an important first step," Mr. Ammerman said.

Mr. Skinner said he did not believe such an inquiry was necessary, however, because the FBI and Scotland Yard were investigating the case fully.

"What we're saying is that the security threat we're facing today has evolved into one that requires government," Mr. Skinner said. "The fact is that governments are the ultimate target of threats."

[Mr. Skinner gave no timetable for installing the devices. An agency official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said it could take years to get all of the units installed. The Associated Press reported.]

[Additional U.S. security specialists were being sent to the busiest U.S. and foreign airports to aid in surveillance, Mr. Skinner said. He also announced that the U.S. agency would propose changes in security programs to require state-of-the-art X-ray and metal-detection equipment in airports and to require that airline pilots get "appropriate security information."]

Shock Waves From Yugoslavia Resound in West

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — The Yugoslav government's heavy-handed clampdown last week on rioting in the southern province of Kosovo has deepened divisions among the nation's ethnic groups and damaged the country's generally positive image in the West, Yugoslav and Western analysts say.

The problem has gradually grown more acute since the death in 1980 of President Tito, founder of the post-World War II state. His personal prestige was an important source of national unity.

The events in Kosovo have strained the critical fault line between Serbia, 50 percent of the six republics, and the rest of the country.

Ethnic Albanians, who make up 90 percent of Kosovo's population, rioted to protest Serbia's successful effort to extend control over the previously autonomous province. The predominantly Moslem,

non-Slavic Albanians deeply resent intrusions by the Christian Orthodox, Slavic Serbs.

Two policemen and 21 ethnic Albanian protesters were killed in the riots, according to official figures. Some ethnic Albanian sources put the death toll at more than 100.

It is widely acknowledged that Serbia bears considerable responsibility for the riots. For two years, Serbia's Communist Party leader, Slobodan Milosevic, has acted to strip away legal rights that Kosovo had enjoyed for 15 years.

Serbia's power play has poisoned its relations with the ethnic Albanians for years to come, according to Yugoslav journalists and Western diplomats. It is expected that emergency security measures in force in Kosovo, including the presence of large

numbers of police and troops, will last for months or years.

"There was a chance, and perhaps still is, of making the Albanians into good Yugoslavs," said a former Yugoslav foreign minister, Koca Popovic, "but there is no chance of making them into good Serbs."

In addition, analysts said, Serbia's behavior has appealed the nation's other ethnic groups, particularly Slovenians and, to a lesser extent, Croatsians.

"The lives lost in Kosovo are on the conscience of Yugoslavia," said Milan Kucan, the Slovenian Communist Party leader. His comment was widely interpreted as a veiled but strong criticism of Serbia.

New tensions between Serbia and the Slovenian and Croatian republics imperil

See KOSOVO, Page 8

Crusword Page 8.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 11.18	DM 1.8753
Down 1.63	Yen 151.75
FF 6.327	

Oil Spill Boosts Environmental Politics

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The environmental, a peripheral political concern in the United States for most of the Reagan years, has been pushed to the center of public attention over the last year by a series of highly publicized environmental disasters, culminating in the oil spill in Alaska.

The nightly television images of oil gobs against stark natural beauty seem sure to herald a newly aggressive phase in environmental politics.

"This may be one of those defining moments that we have heard about," said Senator Al Gore, Democrat of Tennessee. "A huge spill like this focuses media coverage and political attention, not only on the environment itself, but also on the larger problems for which it is a metaphor: we are spilling chemicals in massive quantities into our ground water, surface water, atmosphere and stratosphere."

President George Bush helped create the new mood by placing so much emphasis on the environment in his 1988 campaign.

"Bush's rhetoric in the campaign has led to a revolution of rising expectations about what the environmental policy of the government was going to be," said Brooks Yeager, the National Audubon Society's vice president for government affairs. "And he is in for a rough time if he doesn't live up to those expectations."

For this reason, Mr. Bush's ini-

tially cautious reaction to the Alaska spill was criticized by environmental groups.

A year ago, Mr. Bush campaigned in a political environment already charged by public reactions to syringes and other medical wastes washing up on Atlantic Ocean beaches. Besides the disasters that were indisputably man-made, there were other, natural calamities that some environmentalists thought might have been made worse by man's action, or inaction.

Droughts parched Western forests and contributed to a rash of fires, notably in Yellowstone National Park. The blazes raised questions about the government's policy of letting most fires burn themselves out.

A heat wave heightened fears about a global warming trend, or "greenhouse effect," and about damage caused by man-made air pollution to the Earth's radiation-shielding ozone layer.

But even before the recent spate of disasters, politicians and pollsters detected the increasing importance of environmental issues.

They attributed this both to a decline in concern about the economic and foreign policy issues that usually weigh most heavily on the public's mind, and to growing public worries that the Reagan administration's zeal for deregulation may have led to excessive cutbacks in environmental rules.

Robert M. Tetter, an adviser to

Mr. Bush and a leading Republican analyst of public opinion, said the Alaska disaster would "reinforce what's already going on."

"We've gone through a period of peace and prosperity for a long time, so concern about economic issues has abated," he said, adding that in place of economic issues a new "domestic agenda" has pushed its way to the front, with drug abuse, education and the environment topping the list.

The first political casualty of the oil spill was action on a proposal to drill for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve. A bill permitting the drilling was speeding through the Senate and had been expected to come up for a vote later this month.

Now, acknowledged Charles S. DIBONA, president of the American Petroleum Institute, consideration of the bill will be delayed.

Supporters of drilling in the reserve, such as Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, argued that the Valdez oil spill should not be linked to the drilling proposal, since it had nothing to do with drilling. He said a tanker carrying foreign oil into the Chesapeake Bay could just as easily have gone aground as one carrying Alaskan oil in Prince William Sound.

But Mr. Murkowski conceded that, in the short term, such arguments would have little impact against the riveting pictures of oil-soaked shorelines and suffering animals.

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An Alaska wildlife employee removing a dead duck from an island in Prince William Sound.

U.S. Coast Guard Calls Spill Plan Inadequate

By Cass Peterson

Washington Post Service

VALDEZ, Alaska — The chief of the U.S. Coast Guard's marine safety division has acknowledged that federal and state contingency plans were inadequate to contain the oil spill from the Exxon Valdez. He said the same would be true of such an accident anywhere.

"You're talking about 10 million gallons ending up in the water in three hours," said Captain Glenn E. Haines.

No plan could have protected Prince William Sound, he said. "I don't think anyone would imagine an instantaneous release like the one you're talking about here."

Captain Haines spoke at a briefing Sunday at which Exxon Shipping Co. officials announced that the tanker, still grounded on the reef, hit March 24, would be towed to Portland, Oregon.

The decision responds to objections from Valdez residents who protested that bringing the tanker there might contaminate the harbor, as yet untouched by the slick spreading over Prince William Sound to the south.

The company president, Frank Jarossi, said the tanker could be refloated as early as Wednesday and would be anchored temporarily at a nearby island drenched with oil. Mr. Jarossi said that Exxon had ordered additional oil-skimming equipment.

"We intend to leave Prince William Sound as close to what it was before," he said. "I hate to use the word permanent, but we're here for a long time." Exxon said that Mr. Jarossi had rented a house in Valdez for an indefinite period.

The oil has spread over more than 1,000 square miles (2,590 square kilometers).

Mishap in West Germany
A tanker ran aground Monday along an industrial stretch of the Rhine, spilling an undetermined amount of 26 1,200 tons of oil. The Associated Press reported from Wiesbaden, West Germany.

Hitler Party's Over, But Vegas Is Edgy

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — Ever sensitive about the city's reputation, business leaders here are glad that the Engelstad affair is over.

Ralph Engelstad, a casino and hotel operator, recently agreed to pay \$1.5 million in fines and damages, and promised not to hold any more birthday parties for Hitler.

What was unusual about the second-largest fine ever imposed by the Nevada Gaming Control Board was that it was not for any of the usual gambling sins — skimming, loaded dice and such. Rather, the board said that the state's image had been damaged by the glorification of Hitler and the Third Reich at Mr. Engelstad's Imperial Palace Hotel and Casino on the glittery Las Vegas Strip.

The casino industry also sustained a black eye when a federal court jury awarded \$38.8 million to 36 blackjack dealers who had been fired as being too old by the Las Vegas Hilton Hotel.

Last year, local news reports said that Mr. Engelstad had a secret room that housed murals of Hitler and a painting of Mr. Engelstad in Nazi uniform. He reportedly also threw two birthday parties for Hitler and owns automobiles used by German and Japanese leaders in World War II.

Mr. Engelstad denied being a Nazi sympathizer, saying that his interest was purely historical and that the 1986 and 1988 Hitler festivities were just "theme parties" to boost employee morale. The gaming board did not see it that way.

"The charge was honoring and glorifying Hitler," said Gerald H. Cunningham, a board member. "It was an improper act which affected the reputation of the state of Nevada."

But others here wondered if Nevada's reputation was all that glossy to begin with.

A columnist for The Las Vegas Review-Journal, John L. Smith, wrote: "This state is the American home of nuclear weapons explosions, legalized gambling, upstanding gangsters, all-night carousing, legalized prostitution and the International Brotherhood of Elvis Impersonators. The federal government thinks so much of us it is going to build a nuclear waste dump here. All we need is a bad idea and goggle eyes and we are the Rodney Dangerfield of states."

And some asked, too, whether Mr. Engelstad's constitutional rights of free speech, no matter how repugnant the expression, were being violated.

While denying that he had glorified Hitler, Mr. Engelstad agreed to the fine and time restrictions on his license to avoid an inquiry that could have resulted in revocation of his gaming license — the ultimate calamity in Nevada.

The Jewish community remains equivocal. "After all was said and done, we felt the man was punished as much as possible," said Norman Kaufman, executive director of the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas. But he added, "We will not go into his hotel." The state's acting governor, Bob Miller, a Democrat, said that he hoped to use the \$1.5 million fine for a Holocaust education fund and perhaps for an international conference on the subject.

Meanwhile, Las Vegas tongues are wagging over the other gaming matter, the verdict that the blackjack dealers won last month against the Las Vegas Hilton, which summarily discharged them in 1983. The trial shed rare light on the inner workings of casinos.

The plaintiffs, all older men, were dismissed after nine months in which the casino's take from the blackjack table was abnormally low. Normally, the casino expects its winning percentage to run about 18 percent to 21 percent of bets; the take then was averaging 12.8 percent. The men were quickly replaced by young women.

Hotel officials maintained that the industry tradition under which anyone can be dismissed at will was essential, given the chances of scams. Although no proof was offered that the men cheated, that was the implication.

"You have to understand the nature of our business," testified Barron Hilton, chairman of the Hilton Hotels Corp. "We have a tremendous amount of cash. You have to make decisions. When there's a problem, you have to act."

Brian K. Berman, attorney for the dealers, accused the hotel of age and sex discrimination, breach of contract, bad faith discharge and intentional infliction of emotional distress.

If there was cheating, he said, it was a scheme in which management was diverting money on its way to the tables.

"The jury was trying to send a message to the casino industry that they cannot fire at will as they have historically done," Mr. Berman said.

Hilton, which is also facing charges by the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said it planned to appeal the federal jury's \$38.8 million verdict.

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A Middle East Arms Race

While the great powers move uncertainly toward a less dangerous relationship, affairs in some regions are acquiring a more menacing edge. In the Middle East, for instance, the advance of technology, the ability of local states to foot big military bills and continuing tensions among these states have created frightening risks. Iraq is now reported by the Israelis to be acquiring a nuclear capacity and the missiles to carry a bomb to distant targets. This development follows successive disclosures of the chemical or nuclear capacities of or the acquisition or pursuit of missiles by Israel, Pakistan, Iran, Libya, Syria and Egypt.

The report about Iraq is especially disturbing. The strong-man government in Baghdad has already demonstrated, in its war with Iran, a readiness to inflict and suffer immense casualties. It all but openly boasts of its defiance of international norms in waging chemical war. It maintains a large military force even as it asserts political grievances against other states of the region. In the Mideast it is widely believed that, had Israel not destroyed its reactor at Osirak, Iraq might have built a bomb to use against Iran. The Israelis, by

their new disclosure, presumably mean to establish the point that something must be done about an Iraqi bomb.

Something must. But something must also be done about an Israeli bomb and about the other components of the building regional crisis. The longstanding Israeli nuclear program is a major standing excuse for the weapons of mass terror and destruction that different Arab and Moslem states have sought over the years. But the rivalries and ambitions of these states constitute a powerful impetus on their own.

The industrialized countries talk of plugging leaks of high technology, but the leaks continue. A resolution of political disputes becomes ever more urgent as the weaponry gets more threatening. With or without such a resolution, regional schemes drawing in the great powers and other outsiders must be fashioned to slow the move toward the acquisition, deployment and possible use of these terrible arms. The guiding principle is to improve security by means other than nuclear or chemical proliferation. Nothing on President Bush's foreign policy agenda is more difficult or more pressing.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Afghanistan: What Now?

For nine years, Washington's aims in Afghanistan were not difficult to grasp or support. The Soviet Union had invaded a nonaligned neighbor to impose an unwanted regime on a fiercely independent people. Arming an indigenous resistance made moral and political sense even at the cost of letting Pakistan's armed forces channel weapons to favored guerrilla leaders.

But should a new U.S. administration stick to the same policy, and the same channels, now that Soviet forces have been withdrawn? If so, President Bush needs to show that such a course serves peace and justice, not just Pakistani desires.

Washington originally pledged to stop arming the resistance the moment Moscow withdrew its 140,000 troops. But when President Gorbachev agreed to do just that, the Reagan administration shifted ground, saying the president had understood the decision and policy and that the United States would keep arming its allies as long as the Soviets did the same.

In principle, this made a kind of symmetrical sense — either mutual abstention or mutual intrusion. The problem is that Pakistan's military intelligence has for years used U.S. aid to bolster the most anti-Western Islamic fundamentalist among resistance leaders, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Pakistan's view was frankly explained by its late military ruler, General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, in an interview with a U.S. scholar, Selig Harrison:

"We have earned the right to have a very friendly regime in Kabul. We won't permit it to be like it was before, with Indian and Soviet influence there and claims on our territory. It will be a real Islamic

state, part of a pan-Islam revival, that will one day win over the Moslems in the Soviet Union, you will see."

Is this still the goal of Pakistan's military under Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto? It's hard to see what American interests would be served by a fundamentalist triumph in Afghanistan. The policy of letting Pakistan decide which factions to back is hard to reconcile with Washington's high-minded pleas for peace, reconciliation and reconstruction. A special problem is posed by American-donated Stingers, the hand-held rockets capable of downing airliners. Some of these have evidently been passed or sold to Iranians.

Though Pakistani experts long claimed that the Kabul regime would instantly crumble without Soviet troops, that hasn't happened. A fragmented resistance has not yet managed to take Jalalabad and proclaim a provisional capital. Kabul would now exploit these divisions by dealing directly with local guerrilla commanders. Given these rivalries, the civil war could continue, leaving Afghanistan split into Soviet, Pakistani, Iranian, Chinese and Indian zones of influence.

Following the Soviet pullout, Washington needs to move beyond a policy of open-ended, eyes-closed military aid to the Afghan resistance. Events have reached a new stage, but policy has not kept pace. It wouldn't hurt, for example, if the Bush administration were to sound out Moscow on the feasibility of a mutual arms cutoff, aimed at encouraging a broad-based regime in Kabul open to all save Marxist and Islamic radicals.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sugar-Soured Everglades

The Everglades is one of the world's natural wonders. But it's a wonder this vast subtropical wetland in Florida even survives. Encroaching development and constantly rising demand for its water have been shrinking the swamp for more than a century. Now there's a new threat, from America's protected sugar industry.

Sugar is sweet, but the water that drains off cane fields isn't. Sugar cane plantations on land reclaimed from the fabulous "river of grass" to the south of Lake Okeechobee have tripled in the last 20 years. The lake and the Everglades are the principal sources of water for southern Florida, America's fastest-growing population center.

The lake became so polluted by nitrogen and phosphorus from fertilizer and soil in the cane fields that water regulators halted the drainage. But rather than make cane growers stop the pollution at its source, the South Florida Water Management District channeled it through wetlands to the south, toward Everglades National Park at the southern end of the Everglades ecosystem. Now the wetlands are being contaminated instead of the lake.

The government has taken the water management district to court for violating federal clean water standards, and there are various proposals in the works to cleanse the runoff

water before it destroys the park. Essentially, the water would be filtered through public lands at public expense. But the cane industry, highly profitable, could well afford to do more itself, using some of its own land as holding pools or recycling the runoff.

Lax regulators must to force the issue. The water district and the Army Corps of Engineers too often act as if their only mission were to provide enough water for the area's people and its farms, without due regard to the purity that's needed for survival of a precious natural environment.

The cane growers' dirty little secret is that their survival depends on Uncle Sam — a generous "Uncle Sugar" who protects American cane from foreign competition. Federal sugar law puts tight quotas on imports, to keep the domestic price up. The quotas impose a hidden cost on U.S. consumers and severe hardship on sugar-producing nations America wants to help — Caribbean neighbors and the Philippines. But since these consequences aren't visible, there is no public protest.

The threat to the Everglades, however, is a visible catastrophe in the making. No protection is owed to an industry that prospers from callous pollution. Indeed, it's the industry that owes protection — to the Everglades.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Big Oil Slick's Spillover

The handwriting is on the wall, and it is as inescapable as the oil slick that has smeared the islands of Alaska.

Every encouragement, including tax breaks and other incentives, must be given to efforts to develop and safely produce new energy supplies, both oil and alternative fuels, in the United States. And oil consumption, which has steadily increased as oil prices have fallen, must be reduced through renewed emphasis on programs to achieve efficiency and conservation. A stiff gasoline-tax hike, up to 50 cents a gallon, would be the quickest and surest way to curb the growth in demand. This tax can no longer be seen as just a possibility. It has become an imperative, and it has become

increasingly self-defeating to postpone it.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

Moscow's Role in Cambodia

The Soviet Union has a crucial role to play in coaxing Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia and ensuring they stay out. A political settlement will be impossible if threatened by a second invasion. The Cambodian factions are looking to the Sino-Soviet summit meeting in May for a commitment that the larger powers will use their influence to end the Cambodian stalemate. In China's case, that means ending military and financial support to the Khmer Rouge. In the Soviet Union's case, that means guarantees of non-intervention from its regional satellite, Vietnam.

—THE BANGKOK POST.

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OPINION

A Mighty U.S. Has Abandoned Its Air Travelers to Terrorists

By Noel Koch

WASHINGTON — The destruction of Pan American Flight 103 was incidental to the purposes of those who arranged and executed the deed; their real target was on the tail of the aircraft: the American flag.

The United States is the leading target of international terrorism today, and its airlines are both powerful and accessible symbols of America herself. But the government does next to nothing to protect air travelers, dumping the burden on the airlines. It's time that changed.

Confronted with similar circumstances in the past, the U.S. government took responsibility for the safety of American lives and exacted a price when they were threatened. (What finally brought the United States into World War I was the sinking of three U.S. merchant vessels, with less loss of life than occurred over Lockerbie, Scotland, last Christmas.)

Yet the most significant debate over the destruction of Flight 103 is not about which country caused it and what to do about it, but about how far the airline is responsible for allowing it to happen. Some members of Congress are joined with the families of the victims in the effort to apportion blame. In truth, Congress need look no farther than itself and its partners in government at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. By federal statute, however, the airline appears most at fault.

More than any other scheduled airlines in the world, U.S. carriers are naked to the country's enemies, and responsible for their own security. This is codified in Part 108 of the Federal Air Regulations, Federal Aviation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1354 et seq. and summarized as follows: Maintain Responsive Security Programs; Screen Passengers; Carry-On Items; Secure

Baggage; Cargo Procedures; Protect Aircraft.

To put this burden in perspective, consider that the combined might of the United States — its vast military, its far-flung intelligence resources, its political leverage and its economic muscle — have not been able to keep its citizens from being murdered on the whims of the leaders of Syria, Libya and Iran. Yet what this vast federal apparatus cannot do itself, it requires the nation's airlines to do — and condemns them when they fail.

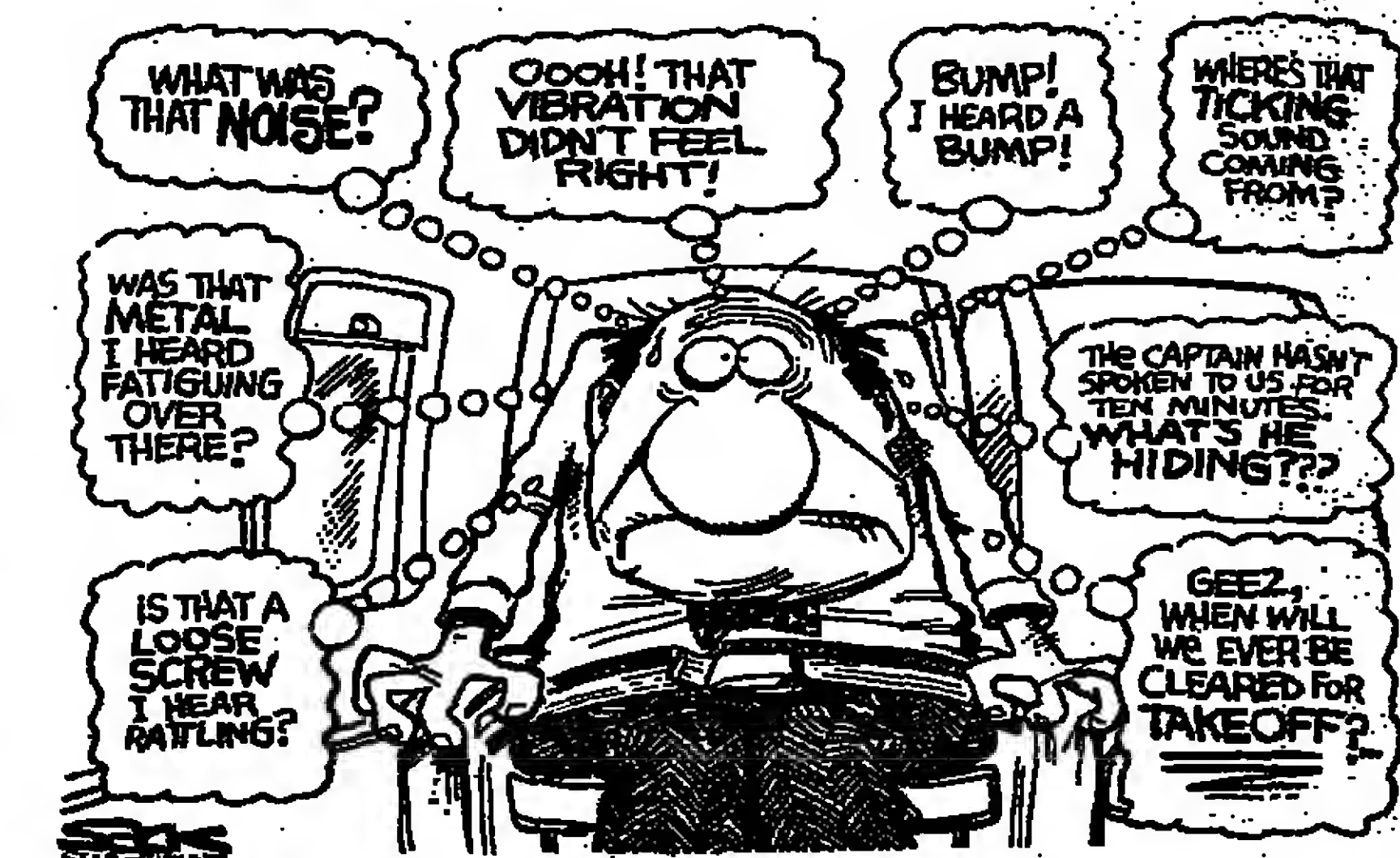
The airlines are brought to this dilemma by a process of regulatory accretion. It was reasonable to hold airlines responsible for the safety of their passengers when this meant assuring the machine had gas in it, that it wasn't overloaded and that one of the pilots was sober.

These and similar flight-related obligations must remain with the airlines. But they cannot be expected to confront single-handedly the combined forces of hostile foreign intelligence organizations, advanced conventional explosive technologies, foreign arsenals, unlimited funds and the ability of terrorists to move equipment undetected into and out of other countries, in protected diplomatic pouches.

For this, the airlines need much greater assistance from the federal government.

Regrettably, even those who agree with this usually construe it to mean giving the airlines financial assistance. Not that they don't need it. Deregulation intended to make the industry more competitive has led to intensive cost-cutting, and the savings don't all come from the strict rationing of honey-roasted nuts. They are also realized by an absolutely minimal approach to spending where security is concerned.

But what the airlines really need from the



federal government is more direct assistance, and less responsibility for matters beyond their competence. They need help. The agency most capable of providing it is the Federal Aviation Administration. The FAA has the ability and the dedication; its parent Department of Transportation needs increased authority, and the FAA needs increased funding.

Now are the funds lacking. They are simply caught up in one of those games of political chicken that so often characterize relations between the Congress and the Executive Branch.

The Aviation Trust Fund, from which resources for improved aviation security could come, has a current surplus of \$5.8 billion. Revenues for this fund come from the air traveler through user fees and other taxes that will contribute about \$3.6 billion this year.

If the FAA took over a greater share of aviation security, the Aviation Trust Fund could finance much of the replacement of

obsolete equipment, procurement of new technologies such as the thermal neutron scanner and vapor sensors, as well as much-needed air (terminal architectural and engineering retrofits. This still would not come close to exhausting the current surplus.

America invented aviation, and nobody is better at it than Americans are. But it is time to recognize that U.S. airlines are in the transportation business, and not in the business of combating terrorism. They shouldn't be penalized for doing poorly what they ought not to have to do at all. The airlines and their passengers can be protected from terrorism, and it can be done at a reasonable cost. But it will require a stronger assist from the government.

The writer was the Pentagon's top counter-terrorism official during the Reagan administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Arbatovs, Père et Fils: A Welcome Change for All

By Jim Hoagland

MOSCOW — "We are like Indians shooting arrows into the fort across the river," Alexei Arbatov says of his new campaign to get the Soviet general staff to turn the Red Army into an all-volunteer professional force half its present size. "We don't get any response at all yet. They don't acknowledge that we want to start a serious debate on this."

Until recently, the notion of a civilian arms-control expert pressing the Soviet military to consider major force reductions would have been the subject of derision, not debate, in Moscow. But when Mikhail Gorbachev abruptly ordered unilateral reductions in Soviet forces last December, the generals stopped laughing.

They could not ignore the similarity between the cuts Mr. Gorbachev decreed and the ideas of "defense sufficiency" that Mr. Arbatov and a few other civilian theorists had been quietly but persistently advocating for more than a year.

Mr. Arbatov quickly disclaims having played a major role in the decision, which calls for the withdrawal of six Soviet armored divisions from Eastern Europe and the attrition over two

years of 500,000 soldiers from the Red Army. But his remarks in a 90-minute conversation reflect a confidence and a mastery of detail that mark him as a man who has moved quickly up the corridors of influence.

Alexei Arbatov's ascent is not simply the tale of a new breed of Soviet defense intellectual gaining influence in Mr. Gorbachev's search for new thinking on defense and foreign policy. His emergence also marks the beginning of a generational shift that could bring changes as sweeping, and as positive, as those that have occurred in the transition from the Brezhnev era to the Gorbachev years.

His father is Georgi Arbatov, a prominent Central Committee member and one of the Kremlin's best-known propagandists. Georgi Arbatov's pugnacious, often belligerent, and sometimes in the American media during the tense-filled days of the Carter and Reagan administrations made him a familiar and heartily distrusted figure among many of America's Soviet-watchers.

He specialized in combing American media and academia for negative comment about U.S. policies and life,

and then throwing these comments back at Americans who questioned Soviet policies. As head of the government's U.S.A. and Canada Institute, insult-exchanging was part of the senior Mr. Arbatov's job. But he did it with such zeal and acridity that he became a symbol of a visceral kind of anti-Americanism.

The differences between Alexei Arbatov, who is 38, and his father, now 65, are far more important than the surface contrasts of the son's smooth earnestness and the father's irascible arrogance.

Instead of preaching to Americans about their shortcomings and responsibility for causing the arms race, as his father has done through Cold War and détente, Alexei Arbatov concentrates on producing well-informed, dispassionate arms-control studies that argue that the Soviet military is too big and too heavily armed: The Soviets should take steps to reduce the offensive threat the West perceives those forces to pose.

As head of the arms-control de-

partment in the prestigious IMEMO (Institute of World Economics and International Relations), he has produced a series of papers outlining how unilateral reductions in Soviet armor and assault equipment could contribute to decreasing tensions in Europe. This was the route Mr. Gorbachev took in his Dec. 7 speech last year to the United Nations.

This month, Mr. Arbatov has published a major article in the Soviet magazine International Life proposing that the Soviet Union end conscription and transform its armed forces (estimated by Western analysts to number 5.2 million troops) into "a smaller, more professional army that is paid well." Emphasizing that he was stating his personal view, Mr. Arbatov said in our conversation that Soviet armed forces could be reduced to 2.25 million troops without affecting national security.

"This would be an army that would not work in the fields to harvest crops, would not build its own housing, would be full-time professionals. We can begin with contract arrangements designed to keep recruits who have finished their two-year terms in

the more technologically oriented services such as the rocket service, the air force and the navy," he added.

"This would be one of the keys to the military restructuring that needs to be done. But our military colleagues try to do restructuring on their own, without much of a debate. One of the major changes that is needed here is to have a much wider debate about military matters."

Extrapolating broad change out of any individual case, such as the differences between Arbatov père et fils, is a risky undertaking. Alexei Arbatov himself cautioned against making too much of generational differences, which he described as being less significant than the political differences that continue to divide the members of any generation from each other.

But he acknowledged that his generation, which has had far greater contact with the outside, will inevitably view the world differently and, less harshly than those who grew up under "the distorted Stalinist ideas about the countries around us and the world." That is a change all for the better, for them and for us.

The Washington Post.

The FSX Fighter Accord: Washington Has to Accept

By Dov S. Zakheim

ARLINGTON, Virginia — The furor over the United States technology "give-away" on the FSX fighter plane overlooks one fundamental fact: The Japanese never wanted American involvement at all.

Japan claims that the agreement for joint production of the FSX with an American company was the product of U.S. — particularly Pentagon — pressure on the Japanese defense and foreign policy establishment. This is right on the money.

As early as 1986, U.S. officials were pressing Japan not to go it alone and build yet another fighter — one that would add to a crowded field that then included the American F-15 and F-16; the British, West German, Italian and Spanish Tornado and EFAs; the French Rafale, the Israeli Lavi, the Swedish Gripen, the Soviet MiG-29 and MiG-31 and several lesser planes.

From the outset, Americans argued that a home-grown Japanese fighter would be a costly and inefficient exercise. Japan's capacity to build a plane was not in doubt; rather, in the U.S. view, the risks in both

cost and schedule delays far outweighed the benefits that might accrue to Japan by virtue of its ability to build a plane independently.

Moreover, the United States argued that the go-it-alone approach had created problems for designers of combat aircraft elsewhere in the world, while an effort to build upon the acknowledged capabilities of the F-16 would pay far higher dividends.

Finally, the high cost of a Japanese plane would draw funds away from other critical Japanese defense programs.

In late 1986, Japanese Defense Agency officials told me in Tokyo that they recognized all of the foregoing arguments. But, they asserted, Japan was neither Israel nor Sweden, and that the Japanese plane would not encounter the difficulties that were plaguing the Lavi and Gripen. Therefore, the budgetary problems that were beginning to surface in those smaller countries were not relevant.

There was no sympathy in the U.S. campaign to prevent Japan from building its own fighter. Japan's industrial

Orville & Wilbur - 1989 version



giants constantly pointed out that they had successfully built the F-1 fighter in the 1970s, costs not withstanding.

It was also clear that Japan recognized that European countries would step in if America backed away. With both the EFA and the Rafale programs expected to be financially pressured, Japan would be in a position to fashion a favorable arrangement.

The Japanese tune has not really changed. Privately, industry officials argued against the FSX arrangement until virtually the day it was initiated. Japanese industry prefers to take a low profile on the issue. The major corporations recognize that they will profit handsomely however the FSX deal is resolved, and could benefit most if the whole thing falls apart.

Thus, Washington confronts the same issue it always faces when considering a controversial military sale overseas. Should it go ahead with a less-than-perfect arrangement or just wash its hands of the entire affair, letting the Europeans step in? It is difficult to see how the United States would benefit economically, technologically or politically in any respect if it simply backed off.

Perhaps America could have struck a better bargain. But it surely is better off with this deal than with Japan building a new fighter plane with someone else — and the European allies are only too willing.

Indeed, with many in Congress advocating a more equitable allocation of the Western defense burden, a European-Japanese fighter project would provide the ultimate irony. In that event, America could only watch as its allies, making no commitment to take a greater share of the defense burden, laughed all the way to the bank at America's expense.

The writer was deputy undersecretary of defense for planning and resources from 1985 to 1987. He contributed this to The New York Times.

No — This Is a Bad Deal for Both Sides

By John H. Makin

WASHINGTON — The proposed arrangement on the FSX is bad policy for both Japan and the United States — in economic as well as geopolitical terms. President George Bush should cancel the current coproduction plan and again offer to sell the Japanese the U.S. F-16, modified to meet their special needs.

No one argues that the United States does not produce the best military aircraft at lowest cost. But Japan prefers to develop its own fighter plane at more than twice the \$3 billion to \$5 billion cost of modified F-16s, which would be available for almost immediate delivery. Why?

Surely a coproduction arrangement on civil commercial aircraft, such as already exists between a Japanese consortium and the Boeing Co., would be a far better way for Japan to develop its potential for the peaceful use of aircraft technology.

By insisting on developing a plane of its own design, Japan necessarily projects a message that it is rearming, whatever its true intentions may be. The fact that the prime contractor for the plane, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, also produced Japan's famous Zero fighter plane during World War II cannot have escaped the attention of Japan's neighbors.

Advocates, both in America and Japan, claim that the United States will receive valuable Japanese tech-

nology through the FSX coproduction arrangement. General Dynamics is to provide technological information on the F-16, but the results of the research and development efforts for the design of the FSX are to belong to the Japanese Defense Agency. It is this agency that will decide whether FSX technology flows back to the United States. Last December, the Japan Times hinted at the one-sidedness of the technology-sharing arrangements, noting that "the defense agency should not be in a position of seeming to have obtained the technology on two sides at a basic."

The Japanese express some understandable frustration about recent American complaints on the FSX arrangement. They claim that Caspar Weinberger, when he was secretary of defense, pushed hard for the coproduction plan once he learned that the FSX prototype development had led to technology that would be valuable to the United States. Frank Carlucci, who succeeded Mr. Weinberger, also encouraged this arrangement.

The apparent reversal, or at least clouding of the issue, is frustrating to Japan's Defense Agency and the Mitsubishi group. Both want to get moving on production of the FSX. While such frustration is understandable and

while it is important to continue to maintain a constructive economic and strategic relationship with Japan, neither of these considerations changes the fact that the FSX coproduction arrangement is flawed.

However, if Japan insists on producing its own fighter planes at a cost far greater than that of the modified F-16, this is Japan's sovereign right. But then its export industries had better be prepared to face parallel "infant industry" protectionist arrangements from other countries that wish to develop or redevelop their own production of electronic products or other goods for which Japan possesses a legitimate comparative advantage.

Japan also will have to be prepared for increased skepticism concerning its desire to substitute foreign aid for defense burden-sharing. Nations without a desire to develop military power do not spend billions extra to develop their own fighter-bomber planes.

Finally, since the home-grown FSX won't be ready for deployment until 1997, Japan will have plenty of time to contemplate the value of its unique position under the American defense umbrella.

The writer is director of the project on economics and national security at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Pussy Willow Days

NEW YORK — A whim of the hour is pussy willow lunacy, which are not without a certain poetry of suggestion as harbingers of spring. One was given to Mrs. Cleveland recently, at which all the coloring reminded one of the soft, dove-colored catkins. Great bowls were filled with pussy willow branches, snowdrops and jonquils. The rush of charitable and literary organizations to secure the name of the ex-President's wife on their list is, in view of the absurd rumor that society did not intend to receive her, very amusing. It is said that such propositions reach her at the rate of two and three by every mail.

1914: Torreón Falls

JUAREZ — General Carranza announces that Torreón fell completely into the hands of the rebels at 10:20 last evening [April 2]. According to bulletins received announcing the victory, General Villa is said to have

captured large numbers of prisoners. On receiving the news, General Carranza ordered a bugler to sound the victory call. Thereupon the streets were thronged with excited crowds, which surged up to General Carranza's residence, raising cheers.

1939: 'Peace Power' Pact

LONDON — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, speaking today [April 3] before a House of Commons united on the issue of foreign policy as it has seldom been since the World War, appealed to all countries of good will to join in his prospective bloc of "peace powers," determined to prevent Adolf Hitler from carrying out any intention he might have to dominate the world. The new policy of collective security was necessary, Mr. Chamberlain said, because the assurances which had been given by the German government to himself and to the world, that it had no wish "to dominate other races," has now been "thrown to the winds absolutely."

OPINION

The White House Standard Should Not Be a Doormat

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A joke is told about the failure of the Bush administration to act with the urgency of a political-economic crisis. The joke is that the Bush administration is a "doormat" — that is, a mat placed in front of a door to prevent the door from being damaged by the feet of those who enter and leave. The joke is that the Bush administration is a "doormat" — that is, a mat placed in front of a door to prevent the door from being damaged by the feet of those who enter and leave.

Asked about the perception of leishureness in governance, Mr. Sumnu said, "Ours is a different template."

outflation, the kinder-gentler thing doing ne. One of Millie's grandpuppies just ad her first liter, and the post office is delivering the announcement cards.

Te president warily asks for specifics: How much does it cost to mail a letter from Washington to California? "Time as last year," says Mr. Sumnu with shrug, "300 yen."

"To discover if such complacency is rampant at the center of power, and to ask down the source of a troubling new phrase, I visited Mr. Sumnu in his West Wing office."

le is, as they say, sharp. When I called hours spent in that corner office with a previous occupant, and added wifidly, "Say what you like about Haldan, nobody ever ran into his motorcade," Mr. Sumnu smiled and replied, "I mention that to Cheney."

He had caught the obscure allusion to Ford administration when Dick Cheney was chief of staff.

On the other hand, he is still insecure at wet behind his White House ears. In an interview, he had his deputy sit in to see notes, sign of a player new to the big leagues and fearful of being misquoted.

He had his secretary rush in with a message about being late for a presidential meeting. He waved it off to flatter his visitor and to impress him with the value of the time being taken up. That hoity-toity technique is known to Oval officiators as "the 10-minute bounce."

Asked about the perception of leishureness in governance, the near-palindromic side offered a fresh metaphor to ex-

plain the failure to understand the Bush approach: "Ours is a different template." Translation: You can no longer use the Reagan template on the keyboard of power. (A template in this sense is a plastic instruction sheet cut out to overlay the computer's keys.) The Bush template reflects a different processing system: If you hold down Alt and push F9, you will now get conciliation where you used to get confrontation.

I take this to mean, for example, that the deal made with the House speaker, Jim Wright, to keep the contras fed while giving a policy veto on Nicaragua to Congress would be an unprincipled cave-in on the Reagan template, but is a net pragmatic gain on the Bush template.

The chief of staff "had a little chat with" Boyden Gray about the way the president's counsel, shut out of that Baker-Sumnu-Schwarzkopf project, objected publicly. I think Mr. Gray was right in trying to stop an evaporation of presidential power, but Mr. Sumnu disagrees.

Mr. Sumnu was not trapped by what was artfully presented as a linguistic question. The phrase enhanced resignation is being whispered in the corridors of power. Sounds like a tricky euphemism; what does it mean?

"It's an alternative to the line-item veto," he said, suggesting the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, as the best source about that, I presume to avoid letting it appear to be an executive initiative.

The power to impound — to not spend — funds appropriated by Congress was taken away from a weakened president in 1974; Mr. Reagan's counterattack, the line-item veto, never had a chance of passage.

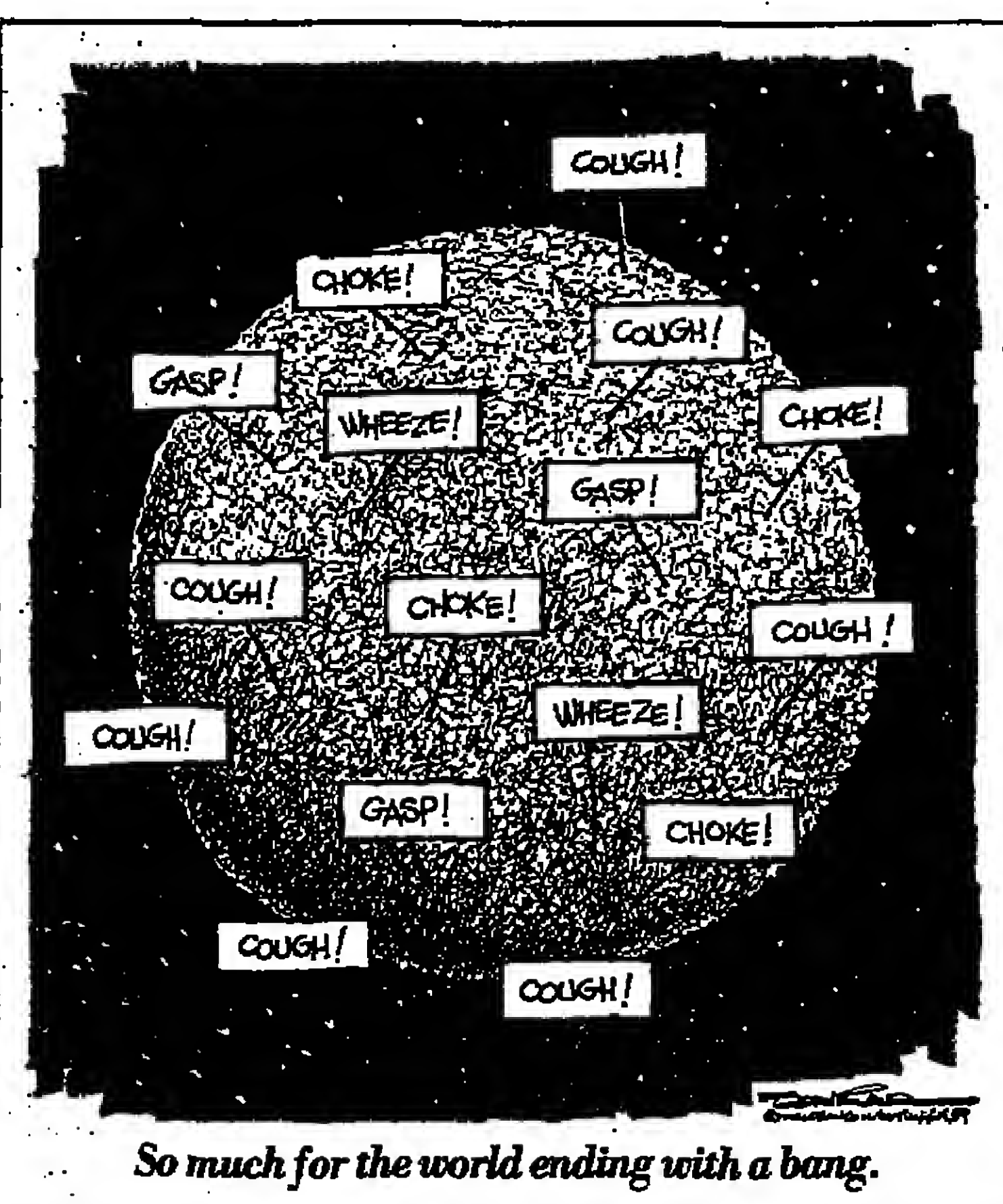
That leaves a middle ground of "recession," or getting Congress to agree to rescind parts of appropriations, to be "enhanced" by making unnecessary the current affirmative legislative action.

The upshot would be a substantial giveback of executive authority, as evidence that the Tower appointment precedent and the contra-veto usurpation were not waves of the future. It would show, too, that the Bush White House was effectively at work behind the scenes, progressing without grandstanding.

Will Mr. Sumnu and budgeteer Dick Darman win this for President Bush? I don't see how. If their standard becomes a white feather on a flapping doormat, but for my different template, I am willing to plunk down about 300 yen.

The New York Times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Behalf of Romanians

In response to "Let's Stop Ignoring Romania's Tragedy" (Opinion, March 23): Romanians should be grateful to Jim Hoagland for his appeal to the U.S. administration to act now on their country, which sinks deeper into tragedy with each passing day.

I doubt that significant improvements can be achieved in Romania by a punitive U.S. policy. The available leverage is probably too weak, especially since Romania revised its foreign trade and became a major supplier of meat, corn and technical services to the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, it should be possible for the United States to furnish strong and steady support to those Romanians who risk their lives daily by demanding respect for human rights, independent labor unions, a multiparty political system, and free elections.

VINTILA BRATIANU, Paris.

Democracy Requires Roots

Regarding "We Can Now Answer Plato's Question" (Opinion, March 25) by Charles Krauthammer:

It is much too early to make any assumptions about the meaning of Soviet "democratization" and the possible worldwide ascendancy of democracy. True democracy is not mainly form, but rather a deeply rooted value system

that has been absorbed into the culture. Even in the United States, some democratic institutions are under threat from corrosive forces: deficits, drugs and crime, increasing separation on economic classes. Even if Mr. Krauthammer is correct that the verdict is in on "Western political values," one should not forget how fragile a flower democracy is, in East or West.

HENRY E. BOTTS, Châteaufort Grasse, France.

Let Drill Sergeants Do It

John Lehman, the former U.S. secretary of the navy, suggests that America should expand its military reserves ("The Saving of the U.S. Military: Reserves," Opinion, March 27). This makes sense, though Mr. Lehman lurches over details, such as how to obtain the people to fill the reserve billets (money is not the answer) and how to keep the moss from growing over the "professional reserves," who are there for their club meetings until the signal flag goes up, whereupon they head for the warm fires of home.

America needs a strong military. To have it, and to solve the lack of parental control over children, cut down on drugs on the streets and give minorities an opportunity for economic advancement, we must reinstate the draft. Provide every person a free, four-year college education for two years active duty and three years of reserve training during college. Of course, the draft will be unfair.

The Day They Beheaded a Building

By Richard Cohen

NEW YORK — Maybe they'll put a plaque on the building at 108 East 96th Street. Thirty-one stories high, faced with red brick and bristling with terraces it is 12 stories higher than the law allows. Although still a molehill by Big Apple standards, the city has made a mountain out of it. The owners have been ordered to remove the top 12 stories.

Something remarkable has happened in New York City. In the hometown of greed, the city not even Tom Wolfe could fully parody in "The Bonfire of the Vanities," citizens have risen in indignation. In Paris, 200 years ago, a citizens' movement leveled the Bastille. Here, it threatens the top 12 floors of a building completed and waiting for folks to move in.

The courts might yet reverse the city's action and, anyway, 12 stories do not a policy make. The city has tentatively compromised with yet another developer who overreached, this time by only 11 feet. But with a mayoral election coming this year, virtue is rampant.

Someone in the White House ought to be paying attention. When New York gets finicky about zoning laws, when it in effect says no to higher and bigger, it is a sign of massive discontent within the citizenry. The stunning decision to decapitate a building would once have been considered blasphemous. But the people of New

dez went astray 10 years to the month after the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island. That, too, was a mere accident, an event that could not happen, should not happen but, somehow, did. The plant has yet to be completely reopened and, like Chernobyl in the Soviet Union, the disaster came like a slap to the face: Oh, so this is what those loony watching ecologists were saying might happen.

MEANWHILE

up the coast. In the greater Los Angeles basin, smog seems to have settled in for the duration — 199 days of smog alerts. And in Washington, the onerous summer is made worse by air so thick and dirty it could slow a bullet.

Now the country is sickened by a massive oil spill off the Alaskan coast — 11 million gallons, 41.5 million liters, of crude from the tanker Exxon Valdez. This was, we were told, an accident. Oil-industry spokesmen ask us to look at all the crude that was pumped and shipped without incident. No one has died. But the sea is poisoned with oil; fishing grounds are endangered; white birds dive into the water and come out black. A huge oil company, Exxon, had assured us that if such a thing happened it could be controlled. Here, see our plans. Here, see our technology. But something went wrong. The plans don't work. The technology is insufficient. The sea is beset with oil.

It is the bad luck of the growth-at-any-cost adherents that the Exxon Val-

dez went astray 10 years to the month after the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island. That, too, was a mere accident, an event that could not happen, should not happen but, somehow, did. The plant has yet to be completely reopened and, like Chernobyl in the Soviet Union, the disaster came like a slap to the face: Oh, so this is what those loony watching ecologists were saying might happen.

In politics, as in weather, there are seasons. The season of Ronald Reagan has passed. The growth he advocated, the deregulation he extolled, the bounty we would all get from untrammelled capitalism, took us in the wrong direction. The virtues of greed, manifest in the novels of Ayn Rand, have become the vices of reality. For eight years, the nation's energy policy was essentially to have none at all.

Now, in New York a building is being shrunk. In Los Angeles, strong anti-smog laws are going into effect. Those dreaded words — policy, regulation — are no longer abstractions. Here, as elsewhere, people are trying to control the environment.

So maybe years from now school children will be taken to 108 East 96th Street. They will be told that on this spot a developer put 12 too many stories on his building and the city told him to take them off. He pleaded that the zoning map was muddled, that the cost of removing the floors and their 24 apartments could amount to more than \$1 million. Do it, he was ordered — and history was made.

What should the plaque say? What's Latin for "We won't take it any more?" Washington Post Writers Group.

The Culprit Today Is — All of Us

THE EXXON Valdez calamity again brings painfully to light those difficult choices we constantly make in modern technological life, none of which is simple and all of which have consequences.

In our complex modern societies, our cherished life of creature comforts and convenience demands scores of unavoidable acts of trust every day in the integrity, skill and competence of dozens of faceless people whose identity we never seek out until things go wrong. And by then it is usually too late.

We assume that the elevator inspectors are not on the take, that the airline pilots or locomotive operators are sober, that the airline is sensitive to the dangers of metal fatigue, that nuclear engineers scanning their consoles are capable of detecting a coolant leak before it becomes deadly. And, of course, that a skipper conning a supertanker through treacherous, reefy waters will be on the bridge and not have left things to an inexperienced subordinate.

In any case, few show any disposition to give up plastics, or abandon our emancipating but energy-burning gadgets and appliances. Today, an environmentally sensitive young suburbanite tosses her clothes into the dryer, selects a couple of TV dinners to microwave later on and drives the family station wagon across town to demonstrate against the new nuclear plant — after which she and her allies eat picnic lunches on styrofoam with plastic knives and forks.

She has just observed with indignation the 10th anniversary of the Three Mile Island nuclear meltdown in Pennsylvania, which stopped the U.S. nuclear power industry dead in its tracks — she helped see to that! — and helped fill the seas with still more oil-bearing supertankers. But she is equally outraged by the situation in Prince William Sound, seeing no connection between her way of life and the problem.

She is not alone, of course; for she is all of us. The vexation of the modern high-tech life is that even as the nature of modern technologies makes the rare environmental calamity all the greater and more frightening, the task of fixing accountability becomes harder. But we must at least try, without excess self-righteousness, and correct the problem when we can. Without some standard of human accountability life becomes random, chaotic and finally senseless.

— Edwin M. Yoder Jr. in The Washington Post.

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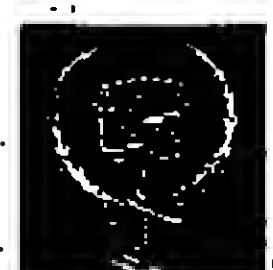
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Daley Machine Revives For a Daley in Chicago

measures were "draconian," but that they would be needed around the country to bring metropolitan areas in compliance with the Clean Air Act's ozone standards.

Richard E. Ayres, chairman of the National Clean Air Coalition in Washington, an alliance of consumer and public health groups, vehemently disagreed with those who are asking whether the ozone standard should be relaxed.

Mr. Ayres said he thought Americans would be willing to change some of their habits and some of the products they use in order to breathe cleaner air. "It is really true that we care so much about oil-based paints or the stuff under our sinks in pressurized cans? Is that important enough to us to threaten peoples' health? I don't think so," he said.

On the weekend before Tuesday's mayoral election in the third-largest U.S. city, campaign workers and volunteers poured through Chicago's neighborhoods.

As the campaign drew to close, Mr. Daley, the Democratic nominee and the son of the longtime mayor, Richard J. Daley, led a double-digit lead in public opinion surveys over his chief opponent, Timothy C. Evans, an alderman running as a third-party candidate.

Edward R. Vrdolyak, the Republican nominee, was a scant third of the polls.

With Mr. Evans's hopes again pinned on generating last-minute support among his black supporters,


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among Japan's political leadership, not to mention gossip, speculation and uncertainty. A government official complained recently that any attempt even to propose changes would be dismissed as a diversion.

"The press and the public would react cynically," he said.

No firm evidence of criminal activity has surfaced centering on Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita or former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, but their names and the names of other leading figures from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party appear again and again. So do the names of leaders of the opposition parties.

The scandal has taken a toll on Mr. Takeshita's government. Last week, a newspaper poll showed that the approval rating of Mr. Takeshita's cabinet and himself had fallen to a scant 9 percent, the lowest ratings since polling began in 1947. The party has lost a string of recent elections, and many experts doubt

The scandal itself involves charges that Recruit gave away or sold cheap unlisted stock shares or its newly formed real estate subsidiary to dozens of businessmen, bureaucrats and politicians before the company went public and its shares soared in price.

The presumption is that by enabling so many people to profit, the company was trying to build goodwill or gain specific favors.

Payments from businessmen to politicians or other business executives are standard practice in Japan and in most cases are not deemed illegal. But in Japan, where prosecutors are finding increasing evidence of specific quid pro quos, which might constitute bribery.

The public has been watching with fascination and disgust as the prosecutors' noose tightened last week around two of Japan's best-known civil servants and the for-

ner chairman of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., the giant telecommunications company, all of whom were arrested.

Many people say that they are most shocked by the arrest of two high-ranking career civil servants in the Education and Labor Ministries. Career civil servants are supposed to advance through the system strictly on merit while serving as tribunals of incorruptibility in Japanese society.

In office, Nagatani and meeting places around Tokyo, attending perhaps even more riveted or evidence that may implicate Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Takeshita.

Aides or relatives to both may have been named as recipients of Recruit stock, for example, and Mr. Takeshita has acknowledged that Recruit bought \$150,000 in tickets to a fund-raising dinner of his two years ago.

"I am very much ashamed because we don't have any special re-

Among the politicians," said Fujita Narita, a travel agency employee.

He and others interviewed agreed that payments by businesses to politicians and political parties were a fact of life in Japanese politics.

"The Japanese people understand that politicians need money for their elections," said Yasuo Sakuragi, a securities trader. "The problem is more structural. In our system, there is too much involvement by politicians and bureaucrats in the business system."

Everyone is also aware that politicians are expected to send gratitudes to weddings and funerals to supporters during the holiday season. Money from businesses goes not only to promote candidates but to help these sorts of activities.

Leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party seem beside themselves over what to do to extricate their organization before elections next

summer. Party members are increasingly suggesting that Mr. Nakasone, at least, should be required to testify before the Diet, or parliament, before his involvement.

Mr. Takeshita has repeatedly rejected the suggestion, telling members that it would be wrong to treat a colleague as a suspect. But some party members are saying that Mr. Nakasone will sooner or later have to clear up his involvement.

Meanwhile, newspapers say local organizations are scrapping plans to use photographs showing politicians shaking hands with Mr. Takeshita.

"I think all of us in politics, business and industry should think about this very seriously," said Kijiri Nakamura, a 69-year-old car dealer and training company owner. "This scandal makes me realize that democracy has not been established in our society in Japan. The darkest part of our system has now been revealed."

The city's Democratic organization — the so-called machine that regularly engineered landslide victories for Richard J. Daley — isn't what it once was.

The emergence of biracial politics and a series of court decisions that effectively ended political patronage broke the back of the machine.

But in many of neighborhoods remnants of the party organization, renewed and replenished by Mr. Daley's candidacy, are more visible this spring than they have been years.

In the Democratic primary in February, when Mr. Daley rode to victory over the acting mayor, Eugene Sawyer, the turnout in Mr. Andrews's precinct was 95.2 percent, compared with only 60 per-

Public Outcry and Austerity Drive Delay Yangtze Dam Plan

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United Press International
BEIJING — China has delayed until the mid-1990s a long-discussed project to build a giant dam on the Yangtze River a Chinese

Collision Kills 20 in Nigeria
Agence France-Presse
LAGOS — Twenty persons were burned to death and nine others seriously injured when two buses collided and burst into flames in northern Nigeria, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Monday.

official said Monday. The project has drawn unusually stiff public opposition.

At a news conference during a session of the National Peoples Congress, Deputy Prime Minister Yao Yilin said consideration of the plan for the "Three Gorges" project would be postponed until after 1995.

Mr. Yao acknowledged that the project had met with sharp criticism. But the postponement appeared to be less a concession to the project's opponents than a move in line with the leadership's current

There have been strong arguments both for and against the project," Mr. Yao said. "Therefore, the project needs further study."

The plan calls for constructing a huge hydroelectric dam on the Yangtze in central China to provide power for industry and to alleviate the region's chronic shortages. The project is currently estimated to cost \$10 billion.

Opponents say the project is too big, too expensive and too damaging to the region. The dam would

Mr. Yao said the project would no longer be considered in the current economic retrenchment program, which was begun last fall to trim record inflation and ease other undesired results of the country's market-oriented economic reforms.

A key measure in the program is sharp cuts in capital construction

although spending in strategic areas like electric power has largely been exempted from reductions.

Mr. Yao said the project would also not be considered in the country's next five-year economic plan, from 1991-1995.

In any event, Mr. Yao said, the project would have to be submitted to the People's Congress for approval.

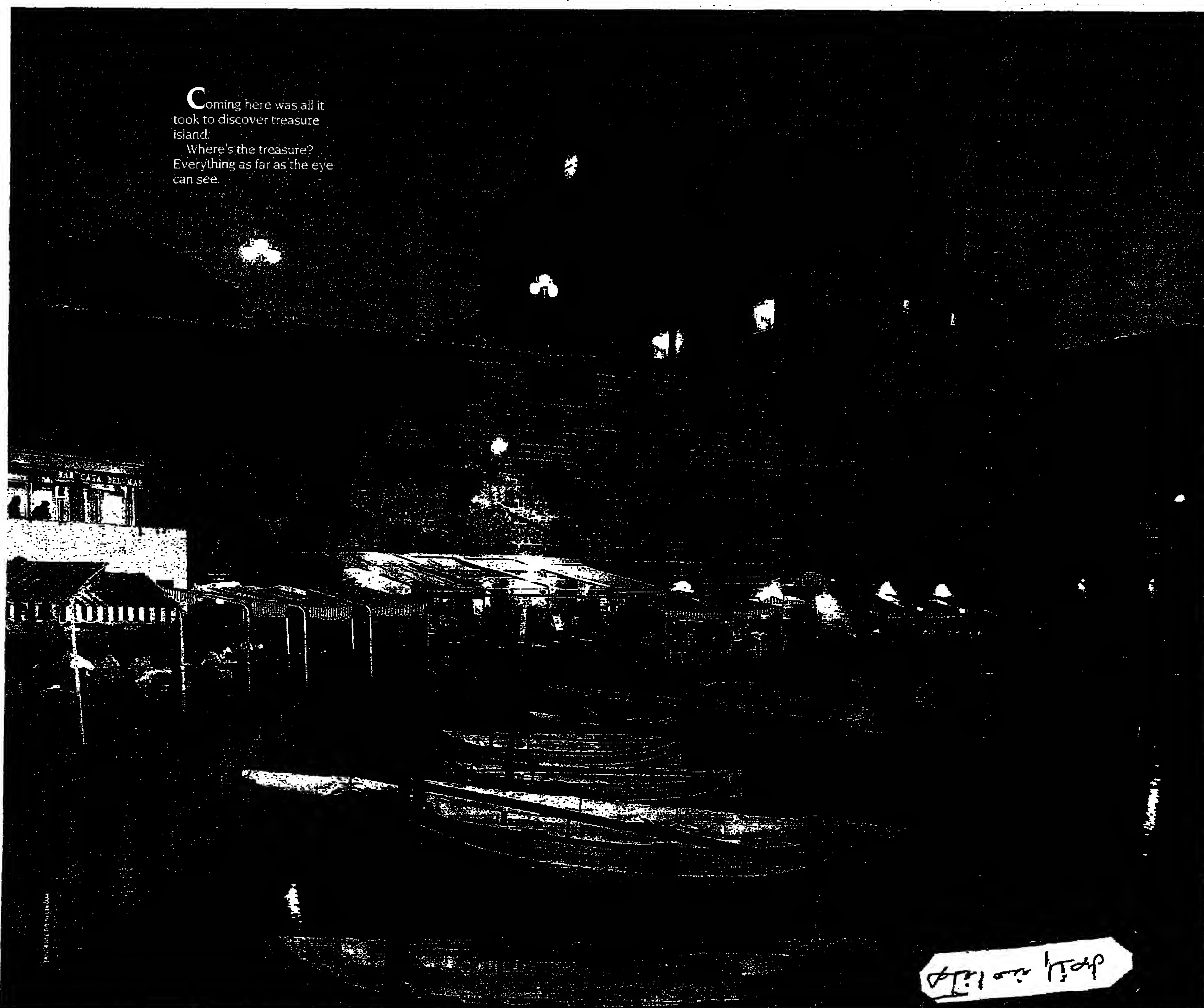
The dam, which would take 18 years to complete, has been under discussion for nearly two decades with the aid of foreign consultants, notably Canadian companies.

While some people lament it, racial considerations help shape Chicago's voting patterns.

Just as blacks openly talk about the need to elect Mr. Evans in order to keep City Hall in black hand there are white voters who regret Mr. Daley's candidacy as an opportunity to regain what they lost in 1983, when Harold Washington became the city's first black mayor.

The election Tuesday is to fill out the last two years of Mr. Washington's term.

Mr. Washington died of a heart attack in November 1987.



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Gorbachev and Castro Discuss Latin Debt and Soviet Election

The Associated Press
HAVANA — Presidents Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Fidel Castro met here Monday for talks that included Latin debt and regional drug trade and the recent Soviet elections.

A Soviet spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that Mr. Gorbachev's initial talks with Mr. Castro and the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee were held in a "friendly atmosphere." The Soviet leader is on a three-day visit to Cuba.

Asked whether Mr. Gorbachev would offer to forgive Cuban debt to the Soviet Union, Mr. Gerasimov said that although the subject was not discussed specifically, the leaders did talk about the "enormous debt" of Latin American countries. He said they also discussed the drug trade in Latin America.

In addition, he said, Mr. Gorbachev reported on the Soviet Union's recent multicandidate parliamentary elections, which were seen as a popular victory for proponents of change.

Mr. Castro, who never has allowed competitive elections during his 30-year rule, has criticized Mr. Gorbachev's approach, saying he has borrowed too many ideas from the capitalist world.

After the ceremonial laying of a

wreath at the monument to José Martí, the father of Cuban independence, Mr. Castro escorted his guest to the Palace of the Revolution to begin their discussions.

Mr. Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, visited a Cuban-Soviet friendship center and planned to tour the home of Ernest Hemingway outside Havana, which is now a museum. Both Mrs. Gorbachev and her husband have mentioned reading Hemingway, whose works are popular in the Soviet Union.

A Warm Embrace

David Rensick and Julia Preston of The Washington Post reported earlier.

Mr. Castro embraced Mr. Gorbachev warmly at the airport upon his arrival, and the two then rode together into the center of Havana along streets lined with more than a half million cheering Cubans — one quarter of Havana's population.

Although the two leaders have sharp ideological differences, state television described Mr. Gorbachev's arrival Sunday as a "tremendous historical encounter" and showed extensive footage of crowds waving Soviet flags.

Mr. Gorbachev, who will follow his Cuban visit with meetings in London on Thursday and Friday with Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher, was accompanied by Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

In addition to discussing Latin American policy, Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Castro were expected to consider streamlining their economic relations.

Enthusiasm about the visit has run high, but because Mr. Castro's government has restricted public information on Mr. Gorbachev's economic and political changes, most Cubans view him as no different than any of his Kremlin predecessors.

To many Cubans in the streets of the capital, Mr. Gorbachev's visit meant newly strengthened relations between Havana and Moscow, which they believe could mean increased economic aid.

The last Soviet leader to come to Cuba was Leonid I. Brezhnev, in 1974.

Mr. Castro and Mr. Gorbachev will be able to solve many problems and help improve the economy, said Alberto Garcia, a 28-year-old mechanic, as he waited outside his home for his Communist block committee to take him to an assigned spot along the motorcade route.

When asked what kind of a leader he considered Mr. Gorbachev to be, Mr. Garcia answered: "Almost as great as Fidel Castro."



A Moslem woman in East Beirut on Monday, surveying damage by the shelling.

BEIRUT: From the Shelling, a Question: 'Why Us?'

(Continued from page 1)

would stop us and warn us to go home. Now people just get killed on the streets and in their homes. Those who cannot leave the country die from shelling or heart attacks."

Mr. Hashem's fancy bouquets and baskets, beribboned for happier occasions now canceled, will probably be tossed out.

"It is a little quiet today," he says. "I thought I would let the flowers breathe a little and get some sun before they die."

There are those who defy the danger, such as Simone Kosremelli, 39, an architect.

A Christian who lives in West Beirut and maintains offices on both sides of the city, she says what helps her is not being afraid, despite close calls with death. She survived the 1983 U.S. Embassy bombing, when shards of glass cut her face, arms and back as she worked in a nearby office. Another time, she was driving from east to west when a shell landed ahead of her. A third time, a man walking behind her was killed by a sniper.

"No leader ever appealed to me," she says. "No idea ever fired up my enthusiasm to become mili-

tant. But what General Aoun is proposing today, I like."

General Aoun, 53, Lebanon's Christian Maronite army commander, is proposing to get some 40,000 Syrian troops out of Lebanon. Christians are not alone in wanting to cast off the Syrian presence; many Moslems feel the same. Indeed, the man on the street seems sympathetic to General Aoun's bid to keep Syria from dominating Lebanon.

"The Syrians have taken an oath never to leave this country unless they bring every stone down on our heads before they go," whispers a Shiite newspaper vendor. "We are all with Aoun, but who dares come out and say it?"

Mrs. Kosremelli, looking at a picture of Youssef, her 5-year-old niece, says: "If something were to happen to Youssef, I could kill a Syrian with my own hands."

General Aoun began as a presidential hopeful with the ambition of being accepted by Syria, but his campaign to assert the authority of his military cabinet by blocking illegal militia-run ports has snowballed into a war he can no longer roll back. With moral support and military backing from Syria's arch-

rival, Iraq, General Aoun appears to have come face-to-face with the Syrian war machine.

Well-informed security sources here insist that the Syrians and their Lebanese allies led by Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party will not be deterred until General Aoun is crushed and the economic infrastructure of Lebanon's Christians is destroyed. The rocketing and shelling of fuel and reservoir tanks in the Christian suburb of Dora last week were not coincidental, a source said.

But it is not only a Syrian-Lebanese war. Moslem political groups fighting on Syria's side of the battlefield against their own countrymen have a different aim to grind. Syria has offered to help them confront the Christian political elite, which resists any changes giving Moslems a bigger stake in Lebanon's sectarian system.

Syrian troops have moved in heavy armor, artillery batteries, multi-barreled rocket-launchers that send off 40 rockets at a time, 240-millimeter shells and truckloads of ammunition. Lebanese in Beirut and in the Druze mountain villages overlooking the city say they have seen Syrians doing most of the firing.

The siege is expected to last two more months. The efforts of an Arab League mediation committee are viewed here as futile.

Meantime, a disinterested world looks the other way.

Mahmoud Hallab, 60, a merchant, recalls a trip to London, when he found the streets blocked off while fire engines, tall ladders and big nets were rushed in.

"A small cat had wandered out on a window sill," Mr. Hallab said. "Does the world have any ladders out for the Lebanese?"

More Die in Fighting

At least nine persons were killed and eight wounded Monday as the shelling continued, news agencies reported.

Three persons were killed in Christian areas east of Beirut. Six civilians were killed in shelling of areas in West Beirut by Christian forces.

India Expected to Test Medium-Range Missile

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Indian scientists are preparing to test a ballistic missile that would vastly enhance the country's military and political power, Indian and Western military experts say.

The officials said the test, to take place in Orissa or Andhra Pradesh states, was expected early this month.

Western specialists said the missile, called the Agni, would have a range of 2,400 kilometers (1,500 miles) and a payload of one ton.

The apparent success of the Indian program comes despite efforts by the United States and its allies to restrict the export of technology and goods to countries that might use the technology to buy or develop long-range missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Indian scientists involved in the project said it was experimental.

"The current strategic situation between India and its neighbors hasn't pushed us into this technology," an Indian military scientist said. "The decision was taken years ago to build up an infrastructure for missile technology."

Nonetheless, the move is seen as an effort to assert India's military dominance in the region and to show its determination to play a more prominent role in the world.

If India were successfully to develop a ballistic missile with a range of 2,400 kilometers, it would be one of a small group of countries to have done so. The nations with short- and long-range ballistic missiles are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China and Israel.

Israel has tested the Jericho-2 missile, with an estimated range of 1,450 kilometers. Saudi Arabia bought the DF-3 missile, with a range of 1,900 kilometers, from China.

Some Third World countries have developed or bought shorter-range missiles. Those nations include Syria, Iran, Iraq and Egypt.

Last year, India successfully launched the Prithvi, a short-range surface-to-surface missile with a range of 240 kilometers. The missile is described as a tactical weapon that can be fired from behind battlefronts into enemy lines.

Several smaller systems used for the Prithvi and for short-range missiles are imported from Western nations, including the United States.

India has declined to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, saying the treaty discriminates against poorer nations.

It has said that it is committed to a peaceful nuclear program, although officials say it has the capability to produce atomic weapons.

Western nuclear experts say New Delhi has a secret atomic weapons program, a charge that India has strongly denied.

India has a separate civilian space program that is being assisted by the United States and France.

India has said it will not use nuclear payloads on its new rockets.

The missile is to be fired into the Bay of Bengal from a military base and "final checks are on," a Defense Ministry official said.

Last January, Pakistan tested two short-range missiles built with Chinese assistance. Some Western experts say Pakistan may have developed the missile with technology from Western commercial rockets.

Western nations have pushed guidelines that would prevent the West from aiding the development of ballistic missiles that can carry nuclear warheads.

Some Western experts say India has used technology from its space rockets — technology that protects the Western controls — to develop the weapon.

Defense officials said the test, launching would be a demonstration of India's military capabilities. They said they were aware that the test could draw sharp reactions from the United States and its allies as well as from India's neighbors, including Pakistan and China.

"This is an experiment, and if the government says that in the long-term defense interests this is needed, then we will go in for production," an Indian official said.

So far, about \$300 million has reportedly been spent for the missile research program.

India says it has developed short- and long-range missile technology on its own, and without Soviet assistance, although India buys Soviet military hardware.

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Western nations have pushed guidelines that would prevent the West from aiding the development of ballistic missiles that can carry nuclear warheads.

Some Western experts say India has used technology from its space rockets — technology that protects the Western controls — to develop the weapon.

Defense officials said the test, launching would be a demonstration of India's military capabilities. They said they were aware that the test could draw sharp reactions from the United States and its allies as well as from India's neighbors, including Pakistan and China.

"This is an experiment, and if the government says that in the long-term defense interests this is needed, then we will go in for production," an Indian official said.

So far, about \$300 million has reportedly been spent for the missile research program.

India says it has developed short- and long-range missile technology on its own, and without Soviet assistance, although India buys Soviet military hardware.

Several smaller systems used for the Prithvi and for short-range missiles are imported from Western nations, including the United States.

NAMIBIA: Death Toll Nears 150 in Guerrilla Raids

(Continued from page 1)

SWAPO, a liberation movement that has fought South African rule for 22 years without a military victory, hoped to establish an armed presence inside Namibia to be able to claim it had liberated its northern regions, to take credit for the territory's coming independence and to influence forthcoming elections.

The transition to independence was set in motion under UN auspices Saturday, the day that border clashes broke out. A timetable offered under Security Council Resolution 435 envisioned elections for a constituent assembly in November and formal independence for Namibia in a year.

But the current infiltration and fighting have prompted concern that this timetable, which includes a phased withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia, could be delayed or even aborted.

Under the agreement put into effect by the United Nations, South African forces were confined to their bases starting April 1 while their territorial units were to be demobilized.

The UN Transitional Assistance Group, which as of Monday had only 921 of its 4,650 allotted troops in Namibia, could not cope with SWAPO's infiltration. It agreed to let designated South African Army units help the police restore order in northern Namibia.

"What you have to realize is that UNTAG is not a force that has come here to fight," said Colonel Janie Dreyer of the South African Defense Force.

It was agreed that UN observers would monitor such South African operations. But so far, the government troops have been fighting without such surveillance, although some Pakistani and Malaysian officers are reported with South African units around Oshakati.

Colonel Dreyer said 1,500 soldiers, including 600 territorial troops, had been deployed in eight battalions to assist police units fighting the guerrillas. Some helicopter gunships have also been released from their bases for fire support missions.

The army's force includes two tough predominantly black counterinsurgency units that Colonel Dreyer said had already been demobilized and were now operating at half-strength because there was no time to recall all members.

In Luanda, Angola, the SWAPO information secretary, Hidipo Hamutenya, said SWAPO and representatives of the UN transitional group were to meet in that Angolan capital on Monday, Reuters reported. Mr. Hamutenya said SWAPO was "ready to do anything to find a solution" to the fighting problem.

SWAPO officials have said they would respect the cease-fire resolution and that their troops would not fire unless fired on.

There were indications that at least some of the guerrillas may not have been properly informed of the terms of the peace plan, and believed that they were entitled to enter Namibia to gather at assembly points.

Two SWAPO prisoners captured Saturday and produced for reporters Monday indicated that they expected to meet UN forces and not South Africa's territorial police teams when they crossed from Angola.

The two Namibians, identified as Johannes Kutumba, 30, and Phillipus Mateus, 22, told reporters that their aim was to return home, not to fight.

"My mission was to check the road to see if there were any enemy troops there, while my colleagues wanted to find the UNTAG troops," said Mr. Mateus.

Asked why they were carrying weapons, Mr. Kutumba said that "we had nowhere to leave them."

He said they had been blindfolded and beaten by the police who interrogated them after their capture.

Asked why SWAPO had not withdrawn its guerrillas in the face of strong opposition, Colonel Dreyer said local commanders did not have flexibility.

"They don't allow people on a mission to deviate from a mission," he said.

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Prime Minister Li Peng of China at a news conference Monday. He said that China would proceed cautiously toward democracy.

CHINA: A Cautious Path

(Continued from page 1)

gion where Chinese troops last month suppressed pro-independence riots. Mr. Li said that the situation in Tibet was now "basically stable," but that advocates of independence were looking for opportunities to incite further riots.

He said that it was not yet appropriate to lift martial law, which was imposed in Tibet a few days after the rioting began.

On another matter, Mr. Li said that the Cambodian conflict would be a prime issue during next month's Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in Beijing.

Economic cooperation would also be discussed, he said, but would not be as important a topic as the normalization of relations, after three decades of hostility between the two neighbors.

At least nine persons were killed and eight wounded Monday as the shelling continued, news agencies reported.

Three persons were killed in Christian areas east of Beirut. Six civilians were killed in shelling of areas in West Beirut by Christian forces.

The Supreme Court refused to hear the case brought by the Policemen's Benevolent Association of New Jersey, Local 318, against the township of Gloucester County who charged it violated their Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches. A federal court agreed and struck down the plan, but the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the ruling.

The Supreme Court recently upheld drug-testing programs by the Department of Transportation regulations that require drug and alcohol tests of all crew members of trains involved in accidents and a Customs Service policy requiring applicants for jobs or employees seeking promotions to "sensitive" positions to take drug tests.

N.Y. Post Publisher Resigns
United Press International
NEW YORK — The publisher of The New York Post, Peter O. Price, announced Monday that he was resigning in order to form a partnership with an international communications company, Univis, that produces television and radio programming.

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ACROSS	
1 Ivan or Nicholas	38 Major divider
40 Pile	41 Seagull mits.
42 Small squalls	43 Far Comb. form
44 Free	46 Exclamation of contempt
14 To be, in Beauvais	48 Left
15 River in Zaire	49 Straying
16 Defunct cousin of NATO	53 A son of Seth
17 Polaris	55 Suffix with mountain
19 Noodles, e.g.	58 Music lover's purchase
20 Holds forth	59 Describe grammatically
21 Danson role in "Cheers"	61 Norman Douglas novel 1917
23 R.b.i. or e.r.a.	63 Scotland's — of the Sea
24 Do a cobbler's job	64 Sensible
25 Third man	65 Concept. Comb form
27 Pick or wit precursor	66 Framework
28 That which causes	67 German river or dam
32 Seats in a basilica	68 Loch name
35 Pipe type	
38 Marshal in Napoleon's army	
37 Pub quaff	

ARTS / LEISURE

Liberté! Egalité! Décoration!

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — France has laid out a sumptuous feast in Manhattan — Napoleon's imperial eagles, President François Mitterrand's easy chair, diamonds as big as the Trump Tower and the last 500 truffles of the season.

Jewels, furniture, porcelain and silver are laid out at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, where 200 years of decorative arts and design in France since the Revolution are celebrated in a major exhibition.

Another celebration of the art of good living was held Thursday, when a Franco-American crowd

SUZY MENKES

including Catherine Deneuve and Ivana Trump, held court at Manhattan's Metropolitan Club. Vases stuffed with crimson roses, graceful table settings and a gush of champagne proved that Republican France still lives like a king. The truffles had flown in on the lap of

Gaston Lenôtre, one of a trio of French chefs who took a bow after speeches by the French ambassador, Emmanuel Jacquin de Margerie, and Eugene P. Grisani, whose International Flavors and Fragrances underwrote the gala benefit.

Behind the exhibition and its lavish launch is the Comité Colbert — an association of 70 luxury goods manufacturers that includes among its illustrious names Hermès and Louis Vuitton, Dior and Chanel,

and Baccarat and Lalique glass. Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, Alain Boucheron, Vuitton's president Henry Racamier and his arch-rival Bernard Arnault were high-profile hosts at the opening party.

The Comité Colbert was set up in 1954 to revive luxury craftsmanship. Its members have been spectacularly successful in re-establishing France as a deluxe marketplace for the world. The combined annual turnover of its member firms was \$3.5 billion in 1987, 70 percent of that in export trade, which showed an annual growth of 12.7 percent in an otherwise sluggish market. The vitality of the luxury companies is shown by a mushroom growth of their stores, which will hold their own festival on Madison Avenue in June, when the Colbert foundation will announce scholarship awards to students of New York's Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT).

"The New York project was planned over two years and it has been successful beyond all our hopes and dreams," said Dumas-Hermès, president of the Comité Colbert and one of several speakers at a symposium held Friday at Columbia University. The conference was introduced by Christian Blancart, the Colbert's managing director, who describes himself as "godfather" to the museum show.

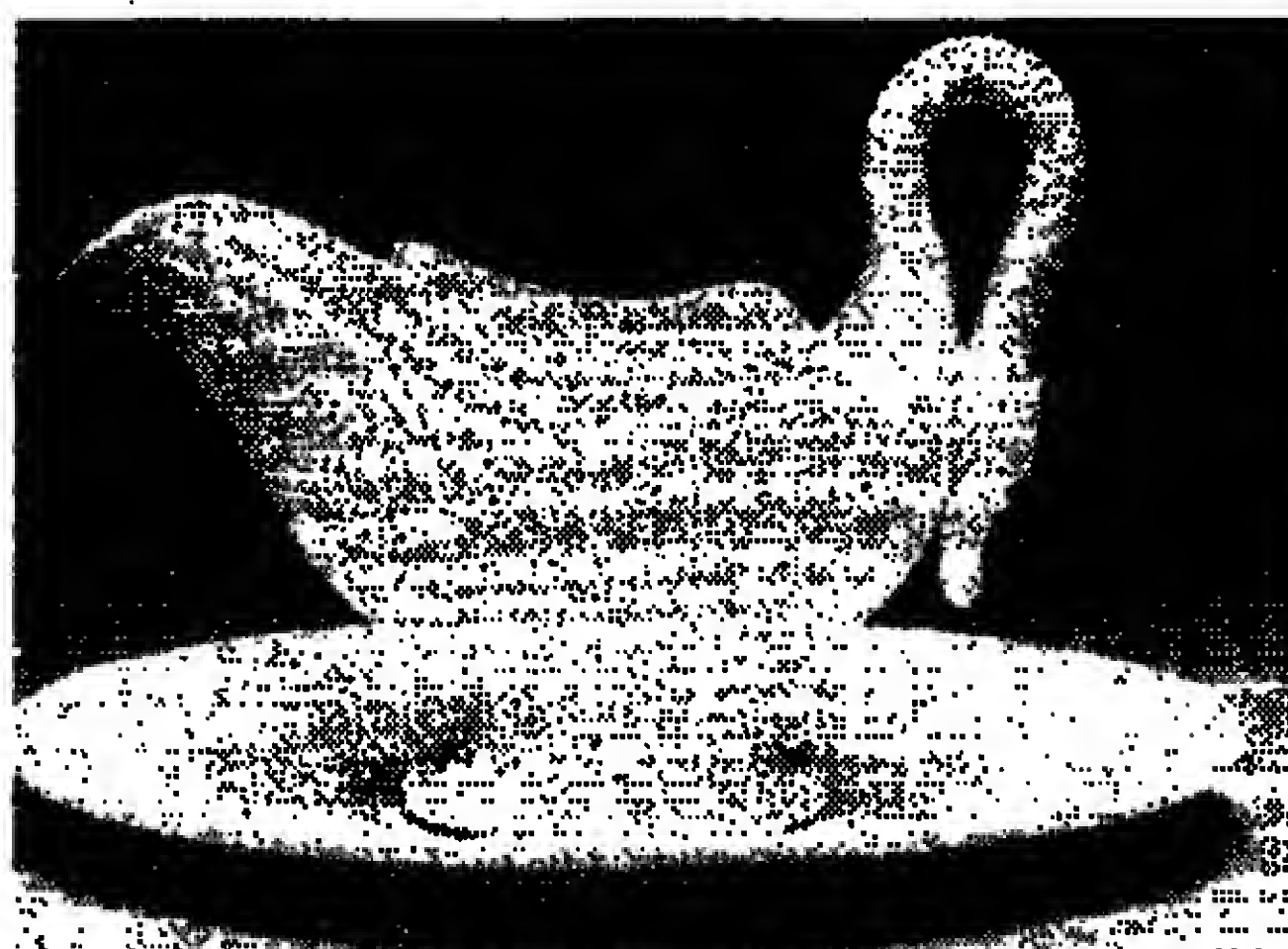
The exhibition itself goes far beyond the Comité Colbert," said Racamier after visiting the Cooper-Hewitt museum, which worked with the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris in mounting the exhibition. "L'Art de Vivre" is infinitely more than luxury products given a museum showcase. When the classic Vuitton travel bag appears, it is as a part of a breezy panorama of leisurely travel, which includes the streamlined Christofle silverware, designed in 1935 for the ocean liner Normandie, and magically viewed through a porthole window created in the upstairs gallery.

Dresses from the classic Paris couture houses (whose Colbert member for 1987 was \$24 million) are displayed in period settings.

That means a Louis XV dress from the 1820s, its cream silk skirt appliquéd with pink and black velvet roses, shown beside a floral-upholstered walnut Art Deco chair.

"The Comité Colbert includes the most important firms in the French luxury market," said David Revere McFadden, curator of decorative arts at the Cooper-Hewitt. "But I wanted to view their products as part of France's patrimony, and to interweave them into the larger picture."

Napoleon is the hero of the show. He stamped the neoclassical



cal, exotic and modernist themes. A lavishly illustrated and scholarly book, published jointly in the United States and France, develops these themes.

Flower decoration dominates the objects on display, from floribunda blooming on Stoves porcelain to merry garlands swagging carpet designs of the Second Empire. Nature sprouts in every period, pushing through the orderly neoclassical forms or appearing as an abstract mauve iris on a crystal glass, or sinuously sculpted as a feline bulb and leaf on an Art Nouveau coffee pot.

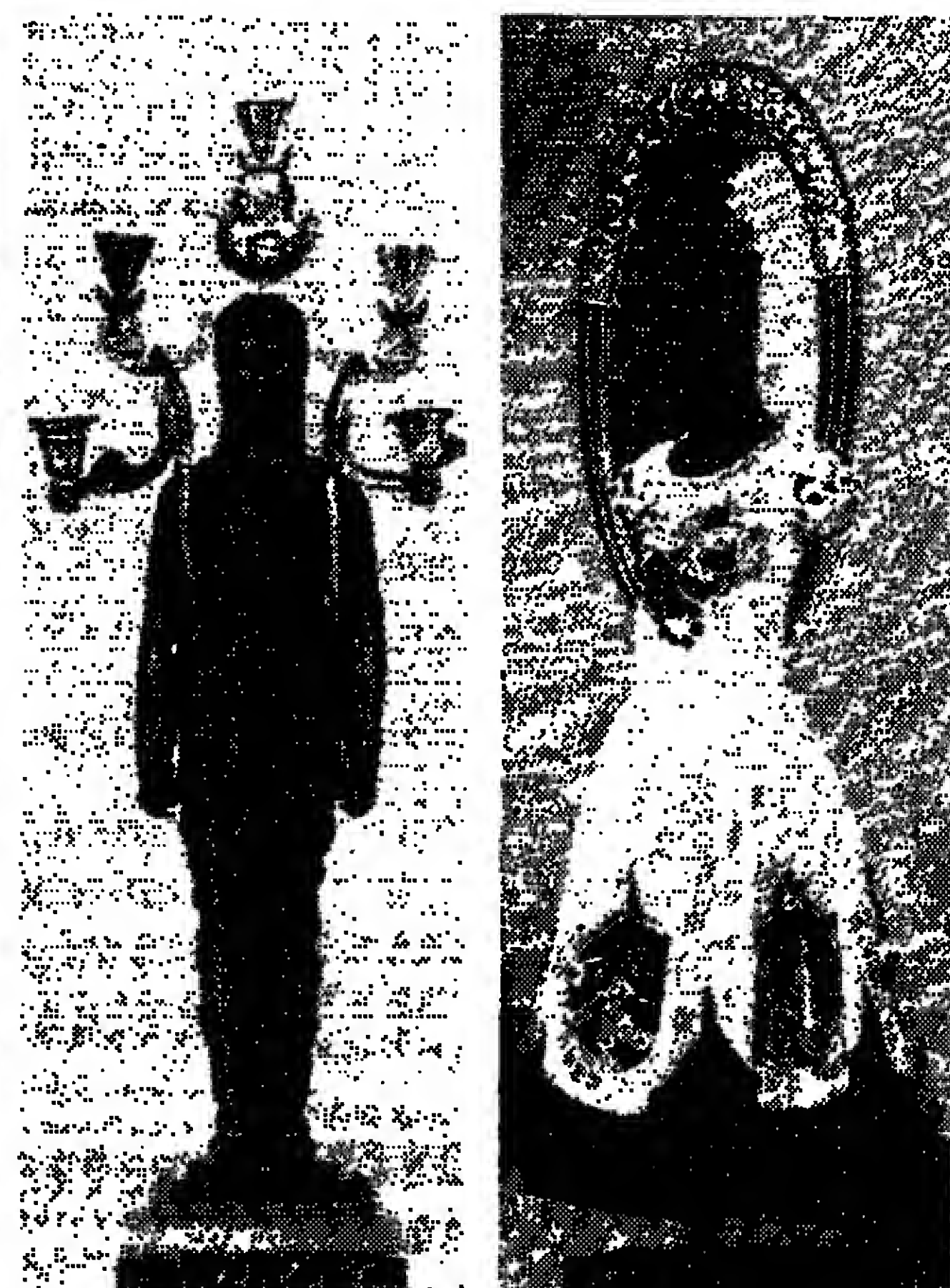
But classicism never disappears from the French mind," said McFadden. "Even when viewing nature, there is always enough abstraction in the design to define the chaos. Nature is leashed and pruned."

The decorative arts are currently flowering again in France, in the fertile climate produced by a culturally aware Socialist administration. The final part of the show (which might have been expanded) majors on modern furniture: Ronald Cecil Sport's 1982 metal mesh chair for Mitterrand's study at the Elysée Palace; Elizabeth Garouste and Mattia Bonetti's nature-under-control Chaise Barbare; and Philippe Starck's sleeky Sonderbar seat. Starck, whose 1988 interior for the Ruyton Hotel on 44th street has become a tourist attraction, attended the opening party.

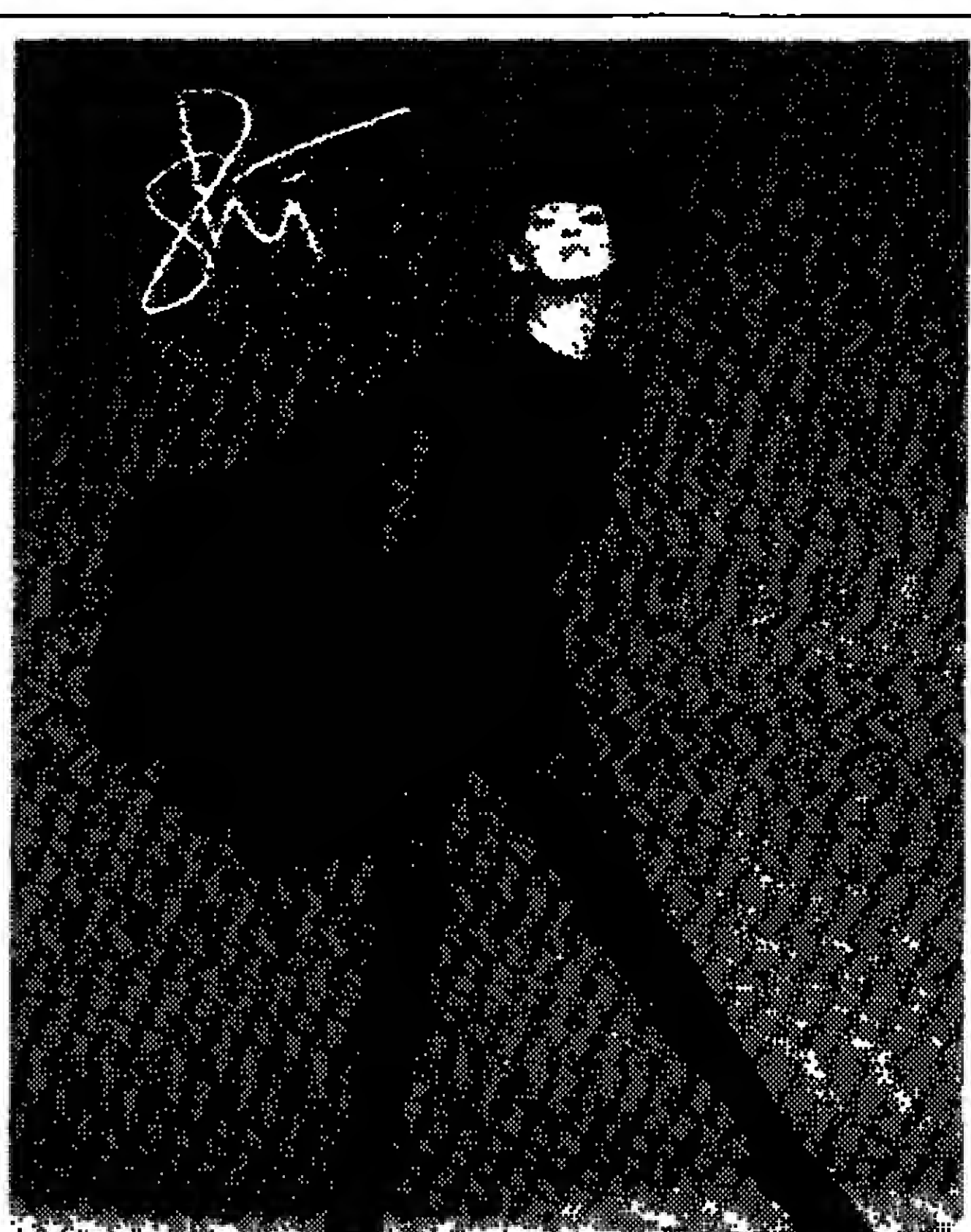
So who will make the greater contribution to French decorative arts — Emperor Napoleon or President Mitterrand?

"Napoleon put France back in the mainstream by creating a climate of competition and encouraging the arts and skills," said McFadden. "Mitterrand has turned the spotlight on creative young people. He now has to get those skills into production by supporting industry and giving the arts in France a new sense of reality."

"L'Art de Vivre: Decorative Arts and Design in France 1789-1989," at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, 2 East 91st Street, until July 16.



Exhibits at the Cooper-Hewitt show: Faience swan sanceboat, early 19th century; detail of bed made for Napoleon's sister, Caroline; Egyptian-style candelabra; Lavin dress.



SHI-DESIGNS IN CASHMERE
3610NAMES STREET, LONDON SW1, 51 325 222



Among the guests at the gala benefit at Manhattan's Metropolitan Club were, clockwise from top left: Philippe Starck and Mary McFadden, Ivana Trump, Caroline Roehm and Catherine Deneuve.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	PA	Chg
100	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
200	2.00	2.00	20.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
300	3.00	3.00	30.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
400	4.00	4.00	40.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00
500	5.00	5.00	50.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00
600	6.00	6.00	60.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	0.00
700	7.00	7.00	70.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00
800	8.00	8.00	80.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	0.00
900	9.00	9.00	90.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	0.00
1000	10.00	10.00	100.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00

12 Month	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	PA	Chg
100	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
200	2.00	2.00	20.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
300	3.00	3.00	30.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
400	4.00	4.00	40.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	0.00
500	5.00	5.00	50.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00
600	6.00	6.00	60.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	0.00
700	7.00	7.00	70.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	0.00
800	8.00	8.00	80.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	0.00
900	9.00	9.00	90.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	0.00
1000	10.00	10.00	100.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00

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900	9.00	9.00	90.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	0.00
1000	10.00	10.00	100.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

United Press International

On the trading floor, SmithKline Beckman was the most active NYSE issue, jumping 5/4 to 66. SmithKline said it is discussing a possible merger with Beecham Group of London that could create the world's largest pharmaceutical and health care products company.

Carson Pirie Scott followed, soaring 7/4 21 1/4 on news that the company is considering an unsolicited takeover offer of \$20 a share from Bernger & Co. Bernger also has proposed an alternative offer to acquire Carson's department stores for an unspecified amount of cash and stock.

American Building Maintenance Industries, which said it is holding talks with a potential buyer, surged 4/4 to 38 1/4.

MCA tacked on 3/4 to 56 1/4. A Los Angeles radio station said that Sony is near an agreement to acquire the company. Sony rose 5/4 to 51 1/4.

Tribune rose 3/4 to 48 on rumors that Robert M. Bass Group is building a stake.

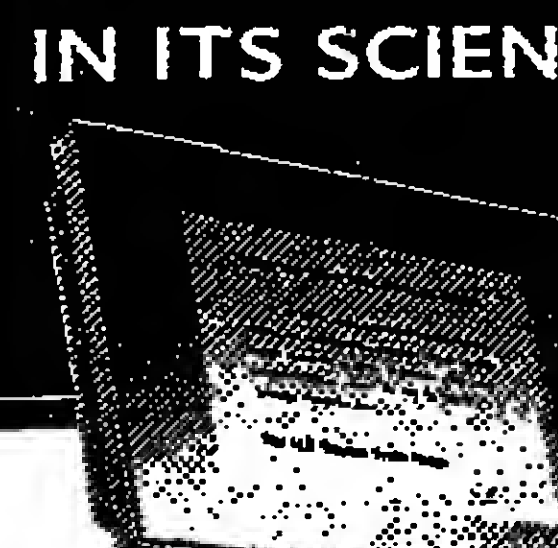
Lockheed jumped 3/4 to 49 1/4 on news that a group led by investor Harold Simmons, who controls Valhi Inc., holds a 5.3 percent stake in the company.

Lands' End flut 3/4 to 13 1/4 on reports that an analyst at Blunt, Ellis & Loewi believes his estimate of the company's earnings for the fiscal first quarter, ending this month, may be too high due to higher-than-expected costs.

MGM/UA Communications rose 1/4 to 18 1/4. The financier Kirk Kerkorian has reached an agreement to sell the United Artists Studio and other assets of MGM/UA to Quinter Entertainment Inc. of Australia.

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PHILIPS HAS PUT A LITTLE ART IN ITS SCIENCE



The new Philips LCD Computer Monitor. It's flat and small. Light weight. With a picture that's stable on an exceptionally easy to read. For the complete picture of our full range of Computer Monitors, write Philips International. SFF-836, 5600 MD Endhaven, The Netherlands. ◀

THE LCD MONITOR FROM PHILIPS

PHILIPS

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	4PM
100	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
101	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
102	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
103	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
104	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
105	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
106	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
107	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
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109	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
110	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
111	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
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118	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
119	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
120	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
121	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
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131	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
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137	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
138	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
139	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
140	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
141	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
142	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
143	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
144	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
145	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
146	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
147	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
148	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
149	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
150	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
151	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
152	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
153	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
154	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
155	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
156	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
157	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Cross Rates	
Australian	1.487
British/sterling	1.000
French/franc	6.55
German/mark	1.36
Italian/lira	2036
Japanese/yen	163.6
Norwegian/kroner	4.76
Spanish/peseta	166.64
Swedish/krona	4.66
Swiss/franc	2.00
Yugoslav/dinar	23.6
Zimbabwe	1.00
US dollar	0.736
1980	0.736
Source: Reuters	
Other Dollar's	
Canada	1.31
Argentina	1.00
Australia	1.487
Belgium	1.00
Canada	1.31
France	6.55
Germany	1.36
Italy	2036
Japan	163.6
UK	1.00
US	0.736
Source: Reuters	
Forward Rates	
Canada	1.31
France	6.55
Germany	1.36
Italy	2036
Japan	163.6
UK	1.00
US	0.736
Source: Reuters	
European Rates	
1 month	1.00
3 months	1.00
6 months	1.00
1 year	1.00
Source	Reuters
Source: Reuters	
Key Money Rates	
1 month	1.00
3 months	1.00
6 months	1.00
1 year	1.00
Source	Reuters
Source: Reuters	

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 3

Country/Currency	12 months	ONE YEAR	6 months	3 months
Austria** A. Sch.	0560 396	4,400	3,600	2,500
Belgium** B.F.	(02) 218 48 43*	11,000	7,200	6,000
Denmark** D.K.	0430 00 80	2,700	1,304	1,500
Finland** F.M.	(00) 60 30 30*	1,700	1,234	970
France** F.F.	05 436 426	1,500	1,230	830
Germany** D.M.	0120 25 31	580	403	320
Gr. Britain** £	—	140	96.60	77
Greece** Dr.	691 02 42**	29,000	25,600	16,000
Ireland** Sh.	—	155	118	85
Italy** Lira	—	430,000	308,000	231,000
Luxembourg** L.F.	49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands** F.	04-022 08 15	600	472	340
Norway** N.K.	(02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100
Portugal** Esc.	(01) 80 71 22*	29,000	29,200	16,000
Spain** Ptas.	(01) 401 29 00*	32,000	22,600	17,600
Sweden** S.Kr.	(08) 21 01 30*	2,000	1,276	1,100
Switzerland** S.F.	046 05 68 00	455	455	255
Rest of Europe, N. Afr., X-French Africa, Mid. East \$	—	470	Varies	260
Rest of Afr., Gulf S. Asia \$	—	620	—	340
Central Latin America \$	—	540	—	295

* In the following countries, you will pay only the cost of a local call as a connecting charge. Belgium, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. For all other listed toll-free numbers, the call is absolutely free. (Not toll-free)

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Country _____

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Div. Yld. PE. High. Low. A.P.R. Chg.

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Burger King Plans to Cut 550 Employees

Reuters
MIAMI — Burger King

Corp., a unit of Grand Metropolitan PLC, said Monday it would eliminate about 550 jobs from its headquarters and field staff, starting immediately.

The reductions will occur mostly at 32 Burger King field

offices across the United States and at headquarters in Miami. The cutbacks will reduce employment to about 450 at headquarters and about 580 in the field offices.

lutely necessary for Burger King to achieve its potential," the company said. "Reducing management layers and centralizing functions will increase our responsiveness to the consumer, reduce nonrestaurant

costs and give our restaurant managers more responsibility and accountability."

APR 2 1988

me quotes based on issue price.
; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)	
d) AmericaValor	SF 43
d) AngloValor	181
d) Asia Portfolio	SF 577
d) Dollar Bond Selection	128
d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM 314
d) Euro Bond Selection	FF 99

3) Florin Bond Selection	FF	118
4) FranceValor	FF	1653
5) GermaniaValor	DM	453
6) Gold Portfolio	SF	577
7) ItalValor	Lil	464
8) Japan Portfolio	SF	410
9) SBC USS MMF	\$	5514
10) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1062
11) Sterling Bond Selection	£	184
12) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	186
13) Swissvalor	SF	368
14) Universal Bond Select.	SF	80
15) UniversalFund	SF	124

Yen Bond Selection		Y 11.555
HORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
1	Thornfin Int opps.fund	\$ 1
2	Pacific Inv. Fd. SA	\$ 9
3	Pac.Inv. Warrants Fd.SA	\$ 4
4	Thornfin Kongooro Fd Ltd.	\$ 10
5	Thornfin European Fund	\$ 6
6	Thornfin HK & China	\$ 13
7	Thornfin Japan Fund Ltd	\$ 25
8	Thornfin Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	\$ 19
9	Thornfin Phil. Redev. Fd	\$ 32
10	Thornfin Tiger Fund Ltd	\$ 25
11	Thornfin Pacific Tech Fd Ltd	\$ 11

Thor Lill Dragons Fd Ltd	\$	1a
Ther Golden Opport Fd	\$	7
Eastern Crusader Fund	\$	6
Ther Globe Access Fund	\$	9
WINDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
WLD481 2793		
Amr Spec Sits	\$	39
Eurobond	\$	27
Mortgage	CS	12
Overseas	\$	26
Tiger	\$	34
High Yield Bond	£	69.9
Morunouchi	£	6

(*) Far Eastern	£	537
(*) Gilt	£	492
(*) Med Currency-Dollar	\$	1.3
(*) Med Currency-Sfr	£	102.8
(*) 1992	£	233.1
(*) Wall Street	£	216.8
(*) H1 Inc Glt & Buidoo	£	106.8
EBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(*) B-FUND	SF	194
(*) M-FUND	SF	1052
(*) M-Distribution	SF	100
(*) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10
UBZ BANK OF SWITZERLAND		

SPAC Spanish sh	SF	204.5
Eurtr	SF	313
Fonse Swiss Sh	SF	194
Sima (stock price)	SF	235.5
UBS Money Mkt Inv.	\$	5748
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
Unlrnta	DM	39
Unlrnta	DM	29
Unlrntk	DM	77
Unbzins	DM	111
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd	CS	12

1	Univers Sav Amer	_____	Q	9
2	Univers Sav Equity	_____	Q	12
3	Univers Sav Global	_____	Q	5
4	Univers Sav Pacific	_____	Q	8
5	Univers Sav Nat. Res	_____	Q	8

Other Funds

1	Abacus Guar.Fd.Mar.'94	_____	\$	N
2	Acticreance	_____	\$	79
3	Actifinance Intl	_____	\$	895
4	Actiquest	_____	FF	1099
5	Activest Intl	_____	\$	20
6	Amvibel	_____	FL	87

Aquila International Fund	\$	243.
Arione	\$	3,420.
Atlas Fund	SF	117.
Australia Fund	\$	15.
Bahamas Superfund	\$	1037.
Black Manned Bond Fund	\$	774.
Berg Narden Sclav	\$	131.
Berg Trust Sclav	\$	106.
Bergent Int'l Fund.	\$	10.
Bevier Belegement Int.	\$	25.
Bonar Currency & Inf.	\$	861.
Bondalex-Issue Pr.	SF	118.
London-Catibet Fund	\$	

Capital Mgmt. Inv. Fund	—	1045
Capital Mgmt. Inv. Fund	—	1045
Cash Gestion	FF	9680
CB German Index Fund	DM	102
Cleveland Offshore Fd.	—	36
Columbia Securities	FL	98
Comm. Grid. Fds/USA Ltd	\$	10
Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	\$	17
Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	\$	58
Cumber Int'l N.V.	\$	218
Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9785
D.G.C.	\$	162
DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	\$	98
D-market Rec Bond Fd	DM	1010

Dollar-Bear Bond Fd	\$	104.05
D. Wilfner Wild Wide Inv Tst.	\$	22.25
Dreyfus America Fund	\$	15.25
Dreyfus Fund Infr.	\$	56.25
Dreyfus Intercontinent	\$	55.25
Espiril Sicav	ECU	107.95
Espirito Sto Inv M Stk Eur Fd.	\$	10.25
Europe Obligations	ECU	73.25
Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	\$	126.25
Fairfield Short. Ltd.	\$	52.25
First Eagle Fund	\$	29.65
F.I.T. Fund II	FF	104.25
Fonditalia		69.25

Foranfund Issue Pr.	SF	1922
Forefund Limited	\$	83
Formula Selection Fd.	SF	68
Frank-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	141.8
Frank-Trust Interzins	DM	41.4
Future Div.Fund	\$	N/A
George V INV. BOND F.	\$	174
German Sel. Associates	DM	N/A
Green Line France	FF	614.8
Hausmann Hldgs. N.V.	\$	251.7
Health 2000 Ltd	\$	9
Hesla Funds	\$	133.9
Horizon Fund	\$	1769.3

Ibox Holdings Ltd.	5F	164.8
IFDC Japan Fund	---	354.9
ILA-IGB	---	5
ILA-IGS	---	9.3
IncAmerica N.V.	---	132
IncAsia N.V.	---	18.8
Intercu Fund	ECU	1170.9
Interface Fund Ltd.	---	139.3
Interfund SA	---	35.5
Intermarket Fund	---	373.5
INT Securities Fund	---	25.2
Intersec SA	---	3247.9
Investa DWS	DM	60.2

Invest Atlantiques	\$	14.8
Hallfortune Int'l Fund SA		39.9
Japan Selection Asses.	Y	10,020.0
Japan Selection Fund		209.9
Japan Pacific Fund		305.9
Kleinwort Bsns. Jap. Fd.	\$	243.2
KML-II High Yield 03/31/89	\$	948.5
Korea Growth Trust		44.78
LACO International		6.7
Liquidair		1695.0
London Portfolio G'd I.		92.9
Luxfund	\$	96.1
Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	180.7

Mar's Ltd.	\$	487
Medallium Sel. Fd.	\$	357
NCA FUND	\$	108
Nippon Fund	\$	109
NAT Asian Sel. Portfolio	\$	168
NAT Chadel Bond Ptf.	SF	108
NAT Nostec Portfolio 3/s.	\$	95
NA Inc. & Growth Fund	\$	152
Nomura-Cap Int Ea Fd	\$	127
Nordmix	LI	1068
NSP F.I.T.	\$	248
Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	\$	127
Overlook Portf.	\$	1094

Pacific Nies Fund	\$	10.1
PAM Futures Trd.	\$	967.8
Pancuril Inc.	\$	110.6
Prospr. I.H.Inc.P.F.03/21/88	\$	9.6
Protected Perfor. Fund	\$	0.7
Quantum Fund N.V.	\$	126.54
Rep.(Guernsey) DoIncId	\$	9.7
Samurai Portfolio	SF	331.3
Sanyo Kie.Spain Fd	\$	10.0
Sarakreek Holding n.v.+H	\$	33.0
SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	\$	18.2
Spectrofund Ltd.	\$	16.56
SP.International S.A.	\$	1702.7

Sirad Int'l Gold Fund S.A.	\$	6.61
Sussex Silverman	\$	865.00
Techco Growth Fund	SF	66.88
Templeton Glob Inc.	\$	10.17
The Petrus Fund Ltd.	\$	1.08
TIC (O.T.C.) Jan. 8d Slav	\$	9.22
Tronco Gold Mine Inv.	\$	3.35
Transpac Fund	\$	268.82
Trans Europe Fund	FL	69.23
Tudor B.V.I Futures LTD.	\$	3666.40
Turquoise Fund	\$	199.22
Twenty-Prime n.v. C.A.	\$	1451.22

Tweedys,Browne n.v.C.I.B.	\$	1856.5
Tweedys,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	\$	1367.7
Unico Inv.Fund	DM	73.4
Unica Equity Fund	DM	58.4
Uni Bond Fund	\$	1668.4
Uni Capital Fund	\$	1601.2
Univers Bonds	DM	127.5
Vanderbilt Assets	\$	16.9
Vesper Flux	BF	8905.0
Victoria Fund	\$	19975.0
Witlbersand Capital	\$	13.5
World Fund S.A.	\$	22.1

World Balanced Fund S.A. \$ 10.91
Zweig Int'l Ltd \$ 80,677.00

FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF -
ated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock
not registered with regulatory authority
F for further information.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2694.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Bank of Japan and G-7 Drive It Lower

(Continued from first finance page)

132.75 soon after the intervention, but dealers said the less-than-aggressive sales alone may not be enough to reverse recent bullishness.

The central bank's sales were aimed at checking speculative buying, a Bank of Japan official said.

Although the central bank from time to time has bought the mark for dollars, the last time it intervened to buy yen for dollars was in late 1985, after the so-called Plaza agreement on exchange-rate realignment.

Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, confirmed the intervention before a meeting of the Group of 10, actually made up of 11 major industrialized countries — he said the measure had proved effective.

In their communiqué on Sunday, the major industrialized nations said that a rise for the dollar, which undermined adjustment efforts, or an excessive decline, would be counterproductive. Mr. Sumita said the

London Dollar Rates		
Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.8810	1.8975
Pound sterling	1.6540	1.6790
Japanese yen	122.20	122.65
Swiss franc	1.4475	1.4645
French franc	6.5475	6.6225

Source: Reuters

wording deliberately stressed concern about dollar appreciation, rather than the dangers of weakness.

Also in Washington, the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, said the Japanese intervention was an indication that cooperation among major nations is still intact. European monetary sources said the United States had forcefully urged Japan to intervene when major nations met on Sunday for sessions of the Group of Five — Britain, France, Japan, the United States and West Germany — and the Group of Seven, which is the Group of Five plus Canada and Italy.

Mr. Pöhl's comments triggered

renewed dollar selling during the European afternoon, dealers said. Mr. Pöhl told reporters in Washington that the Bundesbank followed through on Sunday's communiqué by selling dollars as part of coordinated intervention with its Group of Seven partners.

The comments spurred market confusion over what the seven nations actually discussed at the weekend meeting.

Frankfurt dealers saw no evidence of Bundesbank dollar sales in the open market during the European afternoon.

On Saturday, Mr. Pöhl had said that the West German and other central banks had made substantial dollar sales recently, but they were not defending any specific levels. He also said he thought current interest rate levels in West Germany were high enough to control inflation.

"If there is a solid dollar-selling factor, sentiment may switch," said Yoshinari Terakawa, chief spot



Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl, left, with Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France after the Group of Seven meeting.

dealer at Long-Term Credit Bank in Tokyo. He added that if the dollar falls towards or through 132.00 yen, the trend may also change.

"The G-7 provided little in terms of fresh news," said Shinichiro Maruyama, dealer at Industrial Bank of Japan.

Taiwan Spreads its Boom Abroad As Reins on Business Are Relaxed

By Coleen Geraghty

Special to the Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — Throughout Southeast Asia and as far afield as the United States, Taiwanese money is beginning to talk. Vitalized by a booming domestic economy, the country's industrialists are building multinational empires.

They are putting up factories, buying real estate and eagerly seeking joint-venture partners. But unlike their counterparts in South Korea, whose government encourages overseas investment to the point of subsidization, Taiwan businessmen have ventured abroad largely on their own.

Until recently, this government lacked the courage to internationalize, said Jack Sun, president of Pacific Electric Wire & Cable Co. For decades, economic policy in Taiwan was tightly controlled. Although the island developed a diverse, export-oriented manufacturing industry, the growth of its financial and banking systems was stifled by regulations designed to minimize foreign influence.

Pressures of excess liquidity and mounting foreign-exchange reserves are finally forcing the government to deregulate the financial and banking industries and to encourage overseas ventures by Taiwan's large corporations.

"People here are beginning to realize the power of the New Taiwan dollar," said Liang Chang, Shearson, Lehman Brothers' president in Taiwan.

A desire for multinational status and the wisdom of creating a base within export markets were the prime factors drawing Taiwanese investors to foreign shores as recently as 18 months ago. Today, the reasons are much more pragmatic.

Rising wages and an acute labor shortage in the manufacturing sector have made Taiwan's labor-intensive industries uncompetitive with those in other industrializing economies. The textiles, footwear and toy industries, for example, are establishing new, low-cost production bases in Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and elsewhere.

On the other hand, technologically advanced companies with fully developed upstream and downstream operations, must diversify in order to maintain high growth rates and keep their shareholders content.

Pacific Electric, which since 1966 made small investments in Singapore and Thailand factories, recently acquired a savings and loan institution in Texas and a 50 percent stake in the five-star Conrad Hotel now under construction in Hong Kong.

Acer Inc., the aggressive young computer manufacturer that paid \$4.4 million for an ailing Silicon Valley computer company, is now scouring Europe and Japan for further acquisitions.

Evergreen Marine Corp., a giant in the shipping industry, owns a hotel in Malaysia, two in Hong Kong, and bid — unsuccessfully — for the contract to build a new container port in the territory. It has just been awarded permission to set up Taiwan's first private international airline to compete with government-owned China Airlines.

As the island's largest companies ponder acquisitions or joint ventures in North America and Europe, medium-sized concerns are investing in Southeast Asia. Many have moved their labor-intensive manufacturing abroad and upgraded domestic production.

According to John Ni, director

Currency Reforms Faulted

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan launched its new foreign-exchange trading system Monday amid criticism from bankers and dealers that the much-lauded reforms are a step backward for the market.

"Nobody can do anything because nobody can tell where the market actually stands," said a senior dealer at a U.S. bank. "We're operating blind."

Under the system announced by the central bank last week, the exchange rate between U.S. and New Taiwan dollars is no longer set using a daily weighted average rate, or mid-rate. Instead, five state-run banks combine with rotating groups of four local and foreign banks to determine the rate for the first \$30,000 traded that day.

After this, the market operates freely on a bid-and-offer system. The central bank says the move, which also ends limits on daily fluctuations of the exchange rate, will allow market forces to play a greater role in determining the value of the local currency.

It also says the reforms may reduce the threat of U.S. retaliation over charges of currency manipulation. But critics say the new system has flaws that make it almost unworkable. Their chief complaint is that each transaction is no longer individually reported, but is lumped together in a half-hourly report of the latest spot rate and total accumulated turnover.

Bankers said the sudden veil of secrecy shrouding individual market transactions makes it much more difficult to assess overall market direction.

Communications are the biggest problem, that's where they need to improve," said Frank Wang, executive vice president of the Bank of Taiwan, who added that individual transaction amounts and bid rates would be useful as market indicators.

Market uncertainty left the Taiwan dollar almost unchanged against the U.S. dollar Monday. It traded in a very narrow range and the last spot quotation was 27.23 to the U.S. unit.

general of the Industrial Development and Investment Center, Taiwan is the largest investor in Malaysia and the Philippines, No. 2 in Indonesia and a major economic force in Thailand.

Approved overseas investment in 1988 reached \$219 million, but officials say the actual figures were closer to \$2 billion. The Taiwanese have a long tradition of circumventing official investment channels that stems from a dislike of bureaucracy and a preference for discreet business deals.

Although forbidden by the government, the Taiwanese presence in China also is growing. Officials turn blind eyes to entrepreneurs who invest in the mainland through dummy corporations in Hong Kong. Economics Minister Chen Li-an said last month that the government should not interfere in trade and investment activities between Taiwan and China if they are handled through third countries.

Economists estimate that Taiwanese businessmen have invested at least \$200 million in China through Hong Kong companies. In Fujian province, 38.5 percent of total overseas investment comes from Taiwan, according to China's official news agency.

Indirect trade between Taiwan and China, which is not sanctioned by the Taiwan government, was estimated at \$2.5 billion last year, up from about \$1 billion in 1987.

Faced with a worsening labor shortage, the government now encourages leading manufacturers to move production offshore.

"We need to develop Taiwan-based multinationals," said Steven Wu, director of promotion at the Industrial Development and Investment Center. "Domestically, we should be making computers, not shoes."

Added Mr. Ni, "The process of internationalization gives Chinese companies exposure to other industries, for example, the service industry. They can come back and apply what they have learned."

Government support for internationalization is motivated by more than simple economics. As

China wields increasing influence in world politics, the Taiwanese understand only too well that the power of their money is the best weapon against isolation in the global arena.

This was amply demonstrated several weeks ago when President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines encouraged additional investment by Taiwan despite complaints from Beijing about Manila's warming relationship with Taipei. She played down a warning from the first secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Manila, who said that pending legislation to encourage and protect Taiwanese investments could have an adverse effect on China-Philippine relations.

Taiwan is also pushing Singapore and Malaysia to sign bilateral trade and investment agreements as part of a flexible new foreign policy that seeks to foster closer relations through economic ties.

President Lee Teng-hui returned from a trip to Singapore this month, his first official visit since assuming the presidency more than a year ago, advocating a change in Taiwan's attitude toward its trading partners.

"Do not care whether Singapore establishes formal ties with Beijing as long as it continues or upgrades its relations with us," he told reporters. Asked whether he would undertake further diplomatic visits, unlike his isolationist-minded predecessor, Chang Ching-kuo, Mr. Lee said, "If countries dare to invite me, I dare to go. If I have to go abroad 100 times for the sake of the nation, I will go."

Taiwan's people, particularly those in the business community, have applauded the president for his efforts to strengthen their role in the region by flexing the collective economic muscle. Many believe this strategy must be exploited if Taiwan is to pursue the possibility of unification with China.

"We realize that we are not the only China," said C.Y. Chen, a Harvard-educated lawyer working in Taipei. "But we will not accept this big brother treatment. After all, we are the more economically powerful entity."

IMF Says World Economy Is Threatened by Inflation

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The powerful global economic expansion, now in its seventh year, will be in jeopardy unless inflation is controlled and trade imbalances are reduced, the International Monetary Fund said Monday.

Although the rise in interest rates in the past year could upset currency markets, increase the burden of Third World debt and hinder growth in developing countries, the Washington-based fund said more harsh medicine might be needed.

"The tightening of monetary conditions during 1988 has helped to reduce the danger of a significant pickup in inflation during the period ahead. However, policymakers should be prepared to take additional steps should inflation fail to moderate as envisaged," the IMF staff said in its semiannual World Economic Outlook.

The report was released as the IMF's policy-making Interim Committee met to discuss the economy and new U.S. proposals for reducing Third World debt.

The fund said the harsh consequences of higher interest rates might be avoided if the United States took urgent steps to cut its huge budget deficit, if necessary by raising taxes. It said President George Bush's deficit forecasts were optimistic.

The fund said the deficit in the U.S. current account, the broadest measure of trade, was likely to widen from \$135.3 billion in 1988 to \$139.3 billion this year and to \$156.6 billion in 1990.

At the same time the surpluses of Japan and West Germany would grow, the report said.

It added, "On the basis of current policies and exchange rates, these imbalances are likely to remain large into the 1990s, which would involve a significant risk of instability in financial markets, accompanied by higher inflation and a slowdown in growth."

After expanding a surprisingly strong 4.1 percent in 1988, the economies of the main industrial countries were projected to grow 3.3 percent this year and 2.9 percent in 1990.

Inflation was likely to pick up to 3.8 percent from 3.2 percent in 1988 before slowing down to 3.5 percent in 1990 under the impact of the recent rise in interest rates.

G-7: Developed Nations Unite to Fight Economic Woes

(Continued from Page 1)

the Group of Seven had deliberately reversed the word order of past communiqués and stressed the dangers of a rise in the dollar before referring to a fall.

The grounds for the Group of Seven's concern were spelled out in the International Monetary Fund's latest world economic outlook, published Monday, which warned that "the pace of adjustment of the external imbalances slowed significantly during the second half of 1988 and is expected to come to a halt in 1989."

Noting that "inflationary pressures have recently appeared in a number of countries," the Group of Seven repeated their longstanding view that "sustained noninflationary growth is essential to dealing with global economic problems and remains the central objective of the coordination process."

Mr. Lawson hinted Monday that interest rates, at least in Britain, might have to rise again to bring inflation under control.

It was not certain that the recent tightening of monetary policy would "be enough to douse the inflationary pressures," Mr. Lawson told the spring meeting of the IMF's policy-making Interim Committee, also meeting in Washington this week.

Most other officials, however, said they believed interest rates had already risen enough. Gerhard Stol-

tenberg, the West German finance minister, told the committee he hoped rates would soon come down.

Mr. Brady told the committee that while the United States and other nations needed to be "particularly vigilant," he did not believe "that a serious acceleration of inflation in our countries is under way."

Developing countries at this week's meeting of the IMF and World Bank said interest rates had already risen too far and called for "less stringent monetary policies" in the industrial countries. The recent rate increases have "exacerbated the debt burden of the developing countries," said Jean-Pierre Lamboombé-Lapandou, finance minister of Gabon and chairman of the Group of 24 developing countries.

In giving a cautious go-ahead to Mr. Brady's debt-reduction plan, the Group of Seven countries for the first time agreed that the IMF and World Bank should "support efforts to reduce the debt burdens of countries which are committed to substantial economic reforms."

"For countries undertaking fundamental and convincing economic reforms in cooperation with the IMF and World Bank," the Group of Seven's communiqué said, "the debt strategy should be strengthened by placing greater emphasis on voluntary debt and debt-service reduction, in agreement with the commercial banks as a complement to new lending."

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FOR THE UNCOMPROMISING BUSINESS TRAVELLER WHO SEEKS A DISTINCTIVE HOTEL EXPERIENCE.

MILKEN: Wall Street Stunned by His Massive Salary

(Continued from first finance page)

was close to breaking the \$1 million mark.

Despite his wealth, Mr. Milken lives a relatively modest life. He is not known for extravagant purchases. He lives in Encino, California, in a house once owned by the actor Clark Gable, which he purchased in 1978 for about \$700,000.

He owns two cars, including a Mercedes station wagon. He also donates large sums to charity. Last fall he anonymously purchased pen-pal letters by Anne Frank and her sister for \$165,000 and donated them to the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles. It is unclear what Mr. Milken does with the rest of his income.

His indictment last week on racketeering, securities fraud, mail fraud and other charges spells out a world in which he used the vast resources at his disposal to exert unprecedented control over the junk bond market and corporate America. Mr. Milken says he is innocent and promises to contest the charges vigorously.

Drexel defends the payments to Mr. Milken. Last week, in a talk to employees, Frederick H. Joseph, the firm's chief executive, said that in the early 1970s, when Drexel was a third-tier investment house, it agreed to pay him a percentage of the business he brought in.

It was, Drexel officials contend, a worthwhile decision. Because of Mr. Milken's efforts, Drexel has become a Wall Street powerhouse.

Mr. Milken reached his agreement with Drexel in 1975, when he was doing comparatively little business. Since 1977, the high-yield unit has raised more than \$98 billion, according to some estimates, with Mr. Milken getting up to 35 percent of the commissions on each transaction.

In large part, Mr. Milken's salary and the growth of the takeover boom go hand in hand. With the use of Mr. Milken's junk bonds, the debt instruments once derided by the blue-chip Wall Street firms, many corporations that could not get bank financing suddenly had access to huge pools of capital.

The bonds are rated lower than the investment-grade issues of blue-chip firms, and thus pay higher yields. Mr. Milken focused on medium-sized but quickly growing companies that generally proved to be solid investments.

By 1982, the junk bond transactions that fueled Mr. Milken's in-



Michael Milken

"Such an income raises questions as to whether there isn't something unbalanced in our financial system."

David Rockefeller.

come were growing in popularity. Interest rates began to collapse that year, breathing life into the bond market. Corporations and business people were suddenly willing to listen to Mr. Milken's gospel of using leveraged capital for financing.

Besides helping to raise tens of billions of dollars a year for corporations, Mr. Milken's team of traders and salespeople helped raiders in hostile takeovers. The bonds they sold were used to buy the public shares, using assets of the

target companies. Such deals are known as leveraged buyouts.

"His salary speaks to the leveraged buyout movement which he was instrumental in bringing to life," said James C. Van Horne, a professor of finance at Stanford Business School.

But Mr. Milken was not alone. Because of the deals he made possible, hundreds of millions of dollars began to line the pockets of young people on Wall Street, with hundreds of them now making more than \$1 million a year.

"A million is kind of like peanuts now," said Perrin Long of Lipper Analytical Services.

Nevertheless, many Wall Street professionals criticized the deal Drexel had with Mr. Milken. Once his salary began to exceed the budgets of many small companies, the firm should have altered the terms of the deal, they said.

"It is just so beyond the pale you can't even come to terms with it," said one investment banker. "It is more than any public firm on Wall Street earned. I think that says something about the way Drexel has been run."

Business executives have also begun to voice concern about what the payments say about the firm's management. "You can be happy on a lot less money," said Donald J. Trump, the New York developer, whose net worth is estimated at \$1 billion. "I'm amazed that the firm would allow someone to benefit that greatly."

Moreover, many wonder how the news of Mr. Milken's salary will play if his case goes to trial. How would a jury identify with a man who makes more than most corporations? On the other hand, how would the government convince jurors that a person earning that much would break the law to make even more?

"This is like a Great Gatsby case," said John C. Coffee Jr., professor of securities and criminal law at Columbia University. "You really can't understand why Milken, who was making hundreds of millions of dollars, would violate the law just to make a few million more."

Abroad
Relaxed
ms Faulted

foreign-exchange market
bankers and dealers that
nobody can tell where the
dollar is going to go.

central bank last week
said that it was not
in a hurry to raise the
discount rate. Instead, it
said it would wait until
the market had stabilized
itself. But critics say the
report is a sign of weakness.

to which the increasing
dollar value is a major
factor. The dollar's rise
has been a major factor
in the recent decline in
the price of oil. The
dollar's rise has also
been a major factor in
the recent decline in the
price of gold.

Source: AP.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

April 3

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Food

Via The Associated Press

April 3

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Metals

Via The Associated Press

April 3

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SPORTS

Presto: NCAA's Final 2 Gave Tournament Its Big Surprises

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service
SEATTLE—And for the heavy-weight championship of college basketball, five months after the basketball process began, two teams totalling inordinate amounts of triumph and turmoil: Seton Hall and Michigan.

The NCAA's 51st tournament, will have a first-time winner with a coach who illustrates the odd and dramatic twists of a hard profession.

Seton Hall's Student Senate wanted P.J. Carlesimo dismissed early last season; Steve Fisher is 5-0 for his college career but may need to win this season's ultimate game to remain Michigan's coach.

Neither Seton Hall nor Michigan was among the obvious favorites when the tournament started; each was third seeded in its region, however, and considered one of the 12 best teams in the country in the estimation of the selection committee.

Seton Hall is the major surprise even to some basketball insiders, it having risen so far in such a brief time and having been picked by rival coaches to finish seventh in the Big East this season.

Michigan's Fisher was admirably specific about Seton Hall's trademark defense through the NCAA playoffs: "Southwest Missouri, two field goals in the last 94 minutes; Evansville, no field goals in the last seven minutes and 11 seconds; Indiana, two field goals in the last eight minutes; Vegas, 14 points in the last 13 minutes."

'We have more good players than anybody in the country.'

P.J. Carlesimo, Seton Hall's coach.

forward Andrew Gaze were born outside the continental United States, Ramos in Puerto Rico and Gaze in Australia.

Referring to a Duke star, Gaze admitted feeling "slightly selfish watching Danny Ferry, who has given so much to American basketball, out of the tournament and me coming here for six months and still going."

Carlesimo emphasized that Michigan had the three qualities opposing coaches fear most: "Size, strength and quickness."

He said of his own players: "We've missed more dunks than anyone in the history of the NCAA."

Then, perhaps because few others have done so, Carlesimo praised his guys, saying: "We have more good players than anybody in the country. That's why we're here. If people could watch us practice, they'd understand how good we are."

"If we play the way we're capable of playing," he said, "the physical matchups won't be a problem."

By that Carlesimo meant that Michigan's Glen Rice might not be so effective if he fails to get the ball in his favorite spots, or if a hustling Pirate has a large hand blocking his view of the basket.

Point guard usually is the most critical position in any important



Gene Posner/The Associated Press

Tennessee NCAA Women's Tidist

Carla McGhee moved inside Auburn's Linda Godby to wrap up a rebound that helped Tennessee to a 76-60 rout and its second national collegiate women's basketball championship in three years. Bridgette Gordon racked up 16 of her 27 points in the first half Sunday in Tacoma, Washington, and the Lady Volunteers held three-time all-American Vickie Orr to six points after halftime as Tennessee finished with a school-high 35-2 record; Auburn was 32-2—both losses coming to Tennessee.

Sullivan Wins a Masters Slot

THE WOODLANDS, Texas—Mike Sullivan had to change his itinerary after shooting a final-round 7-under-par 65 for a one-shot victory in the Independent Insurance Agent Open golf tournament.

Sullivan's first tour victory since 1980 earned him a trip to next week's Masters in Augusta, Georgia.

When he started Sunday seven strokes off the pace, all he was thinking about was moving up in the standings. But he nailed five

San Diego Plans Appeal Of America's Cup Ruling

San Diego—The San Diego Yacht Club announced Monday that it will appeal a New York judge's ruling which forfeits the America's Cup to Michael Fay, the defeated New Zealand challenger.

The appeal process could take about a year. That leaves adding the fate of the next Cup race, which had been planned for 1991.

The nine-member yacht club board voted unanimously to take up the appeal following Saturday's recommendation by its organizer, the America's Cup Organizing Committee, to pursue the action.

"As trustee, we feel our overriding responsibility is to protect the future viability of the America's Cup," said the yacht club commodore, Patrick Goddard. "A sporting event cannot survive under the vague rule of the court's decision."

"Our decision to appeal was not an easy one and was reached with care and deliberation," he said. "Going to court is not our preference. For over 100 years we have been sailors and competitors, and we believe that yacht races should be decided on the water."

But Goddard said they felt they had no choice, given the principle involved.

Pending the New York court's final orders of its ruling last Tuesday, disqualifying the yacht club's catamaran defense against Fay's monohull sloop, the America's Cup will remain in San Diego's hands.

"We strongly feel that the court should not have the power to overturn the results of a sporting event seven months after it is over," Goddard said. "It is inconceivable to us that a court would order the America's Cup be sent to a yacht club that has never won an America's Cup match."

Fay's challenge was launched under the banner of the Mercury Bay Boating Club.

Judge Carmen Ciparick's ruling in New York in favor of Fay said the San Diego yacht club's unprecedented catamaran defense was illegal under the Deed of Gift, a 102-year-old document which governs America's Cup matches.

Dennis Conner skipped the San Diego yacht club's 66-foot catamaran, Stars & Stripes, to an easy sweep of Fay's 133-foot, single-hulled sloop in the best of three Cup series off San Diego last September.

The New York court, which serves as arbiter of America's Cup disputes, ruled that use of the two-hulled catamaran created a gross mismatch.

SIDELINES

Free Agent Plan Is Hailed by NFL

NEW YORK (AP)—The NFL Management Council said Sunday that its free agent plan was a success, reporting that 229 of the 619 unconditional free agents changed teams.

"Hundreds of players moved and weaker teams had an opportunity to get better," Jack Donlan, executive director of the council, said.

According to the council, the more prominent players to switch teams were linebackers E.J. Junior (Phoenix to Miami) and Barry Kraus (Indianapolis to Cleveland), quarterback Gary Hogeboom (Indianapolis to Phoenix) and Ron Jaworski (Miami to Kansas City) and offensive lineman Bill Ard (New York Giants to Green Bay).

Soviets Win Wrestling Title

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Soviet Union won the World Cup freestyle wrestling tournament even though the United States won the dual meet between the two nations 19-18.

The Soviets took the overall victory because they scored more total points in the five-nation tournament. They had 117 points while the U.S. finished second with 109. Cuba was third with 60 points, followed by Canada with 44 and Korea with 394.

For the Record

Bob Ojeda has agreed to a \$3 million contract, extension with the New York Mets through the 1991 season. The 31-year-old left-handed pitcher will be paid \$925,000 this season.

Don Mattingly, the New York Yankee first baseman, will miss the opening series at Minnesota because of back spasms, the team announced. He will undergo therapy in New York and is expected to play as a designated hitter in the Yankees' home opener against Cleveland on Friday.

Coach Rick Majerus of Ball State University will become the head basketball coach at the University of Utah, newspapers reported in Salt Lake City, Utah, and in Muncie, Indiana. Utah would not confirm the reports, saying only that an official announcement would be made this week.

More than 1,000 soccer fans angry because they believed two teams weren't playing hard enough rioted in southern China, smashing bricks through windows and setting a stadium billboard on fire, an official report said Monday.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

I BELIEVE that these girls are going to lose a good part of their quickly acquired image in the 28th Olympiad. Maybe now they can experience some surprises. Anyway, afterward we are going to know if the Hungarian sisters are geniuses or just women! This attempt to laugh off the prowess of the three marvelous Polgar sisters from Budapest came from the Soviet grandmaster and Soviet women's team coach, Eduard Gufeld.

Susan, 19 years old, Judith, 12, and Sofia, 14, soon made Gufeld eat his words. They, with the addition of Ildiko Madl, 19, ran roughshod through the women's Olympiad in Thessaloniki, Greece, in November to take the gold medal away from Gufeld's Soviet squad for the first time since these competitions started in 1957.

And now every time they score a triumph it must cause the otherwise good-natured Gufeld to choke on his caviar.

The latest exploit was Judith's victory on Jan. 6, with an 8-2 score, in the challengers' tournament in Hastings, England, a 102-player, Swiss-system event. This qualified her for the Hastings premier tournament next Christmas.

And it gave her an extra chance to gloat, because the field she topped included four grandmasters, one of whom was none other than Gufeld. Oh yes: he finished in a big tie for eighth place.

When Judith's mating attack was kept at bay by Matthew Sadler of Britain in their Hastings game, she cleverly circled about with a nice combination to win on the queen's wing in an endgame.

Sadler chose to develop his Sicilian Defense along the lines of a hippopotamus formation, as can be seen after 15 Rf1. Although Black controls only three ranks, his pawns exhibit no weaknesses and his pieces are so flexibly positioned that it is hard to attack him.

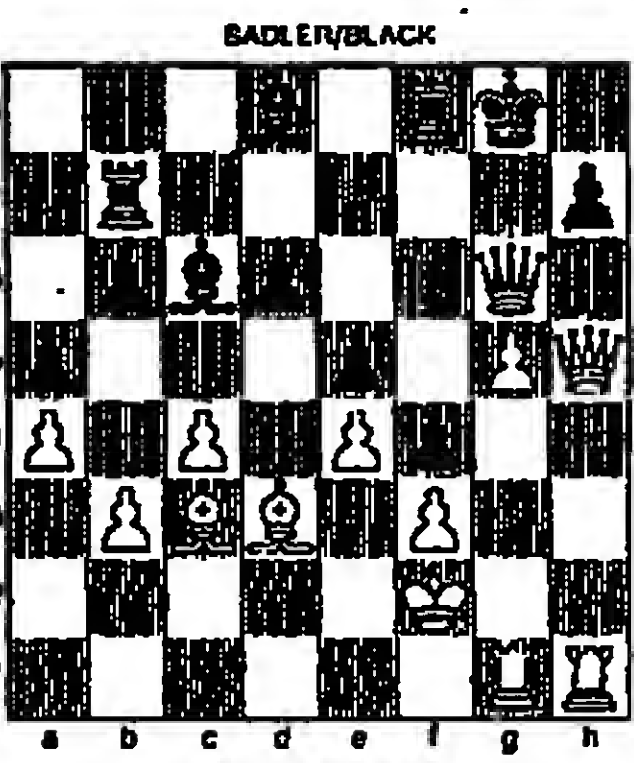
Nevertheless, Polgar tried to get something going with 17 g4, 19 g5 and 20 Ng3, and she did ensure the opening of the h line with 23 h5, but Sadler limited the scope of the attacking force with 28...f4.

The position had come to a standstill after 34 Bc3, but neither player offered a draw and the play continued.

The penalty for capturing with 35...Bc5 would have been 36 Bc5! de 37 Rg1 Qh5 38 Rh5 h6 39 Rh6, winning a piece.

Probably Sadler thought he had the position buttoned up tight after 39...e5, yet Polgar found a beautiful breakthrough with 40 c5! The distant point of the combination lay in the recovery of the sacrificed pawn with 49 Bc5, which yielded White an outside passed a4 pawn that left Black absolutely defenseless.

After 53 a7, the promotion of the a7 pawn could not be stopped by 53...Bb7 54 Bd5, so Sadler gave up.



Position after 39...e5

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1. e4	2. e5	1. e4	2. e5
2. Nf3	3. Nf6	2. Nf3	3. Nf6
3. Bb5	4. Bb5	3. Bb5	4. Bb5
4. c3	5. c3	4. c3	5. c3
5. d4	6. d4	5. d4	6. d4
6. exd4	7. exd4	6. exd4	7. exd4
7. Bc4	8. Bc4	7. Bc4	8. Bc4
8. Qe2	9. Qe2	8. Qe2	9. Qe2
9. O-O	10. O-O	9. O-O	10. O-O
10. Nbd2	11. Nbd2	10. Nbd2	11. Nbd2
11. Bb3	12. Bb3	11. Bb3	12. Bb3
12. Nf3	13. Nf3	12. Nf3	13. Nf3
13. Bc4	14. Bc4	13. Bc4	14. Bc4
14. Qe2	15. Qe2	14. Qe2	15. Qe2
15. O-O	16. O-O	15. O-O	16. O-O
16. Nbd2	17. Nbd2	16. Nbd2	17. Nbd2
17. Bb3	18. Bb3	17. Bb3	18. Bb3
18. Nf3	19. Nf3	18. Nf3	19. Nf3
19. Bc4	20. Bc4	19. Bc4	20. Bc4
20. Qe2	21. Qe2	20. Qe2	21. Qe2
21. O-O	22. O-O	21. O-O	22. O-O
22. Nbd2	23. Nbd2	22. Nbd2	23. Nbd2
23. Bb3	24. Bb3	23. Bb3	24. Bb3
24. Nf3	25. Nf3	24. Nf3	25. Nf3
25. Bc4	26. Bc4	25. Bc4	26. Bc4
26. Qe2	27. Qe2	26. Qe2	27. Qe2
27. O-O	28. O-O	27. O-O	28. O-O
28. Nbd2	29. Nbd2	28. Nbd2	29. Nbd2
29. Bb3	30. Bb3	29. Bb3	30. Bb3
30. Nf3	31. Nf3	30. Nf3	31. Nf3
31. Bc4	32. Bc4	31. Bc4	32. Bc4
32. Qe2	33. Qe2	32. Qe2	33. Qe2
33. O-O	34. O-O	33. O-O	34. O-O
34. Nbd2	35. Nbd2	34. Nbd2	35. Nbd2
35. Bb3	36. Bb3	35. Bb3	36. Bb3
36. Nf3	37. Nf3	36. Nf3	37. Nf3
37. Bc4	38. Bc4	37. Bc4	38. Bc4
38. Qe2	39. Qe2	38. Qe2	39. Qe2
39. O-O	40. O-O	39. O-O	40. O-O
40. Nbd2	41. Nbd2	40. Nbd2	41. Nbd2
41. Bb3	42. Bb3	41. Bb3	42. Bb3
42. Nf3	43. Nf3	42. Nf3	43. Nf3
43. Bc4	44. Bc4	43. Bc4	44. Bc4
44. Qe2	45. Qe2	44. Qe2	45. Qe2
45. O-O	46. O-O	45. O-O	46. O-O
46. Nbd2	47. Nbd2	46. Nbd2	47. Nbd2
47. Bb3	48. Bb3	47. Bb3	48. Bb3
48. Nf3	49. Nf3	48. Nf3	49. Nf3
49. Bc4	50. Bc4	49. Bc4	50. Bc4
50. Qe2	51. Qe2	50. Qe2	51. Qe2
51. O-O	52. O-O	51. O-O	52. O-O
52. Nbd2	53. Nbd2	52. Nbd2	53. Nbd2
53. Bb3	54. Bb3	53. Bb3	54. Bb3
54. Nf3	55. Nf3	54. Nf3	55. Nf3
55. Bc4	56. Bc4	55. Bc4	56. Bc4
56. Qe2	57. Qe2	56. Qe2	57. Qe2
57. O-O	58. O-O	57. O-O	58. O-O
58. Nbd2	59. Nbd2	58. Nbd2	59. Nbd2
59. Bb3	60. Bb3	59. Bb3	60. Bb3
60. Nf3	61. Nf3	60. Nf3	61. Nf3
61. Bc4	62. Bc4	61. Bc4	62. Bc4
62. Qe2	63. Qe2	62. Qe2	63. Qe2
63. O-O	64. O-O	63. O-O	64. O-O
64. Nbd2	65. Nbd2	64. Nbd2	65. Nbd2
65. Bb3	66. Bb3	65. Bb3	66. Bb3
66. Nf3	67. Nf3	66. Nf3	67. Nf3
67. Bc4	68. Bc4	67. Bc4	68. Bc4
68. Qe2	69. Qe2	68. Qe2	69. Qe2
69. O-O	70. O-O	69. O-O	70. O-O
70. Nbd2	71. Nbd2	70. Nbd2	71. Nbd2
71. Bb3	72. Bb3	71. Bb3	72. Bb3
72. Nf3	73. Nf3	72. Nf3	73. Nf3
73. Bc4	74. Bc4	73. Bc4	74. Bc4
74. Qe2	75. Qe2	74. Qe2	75. Qe2
75. O-O	76. O-O	75. O-O	76. O-O
76. Nbd2	77. Nbd2	76. Nbd2	77. Nbd2
77. Bb3	78. Bb3	77. Bb3	78. Bb3
78. Nf3	79. Nf3	78. Nf3	79. Nf3
79. Bc4	80. Bc4	79. Bc4	80. Bc4
80. Qe2	81. Qe2	80. Qe2	81. Qe2
81. O-O	82. O-O	81. O-O	82. O-O
82. Nbd2	83. Nbd2	82. Nbd2	83. Nbd2
83. Bb3	84. Bb3	83. Bb3	84. Bb3
84. Nf3	85. Nf3	84. Nf3	85. Nf3
85. Bc4	86. Bc4	85. Bc4	86. Bc4
86. Qe2	87. Qe2	86. Qe2	87. Qe2
87. O-O	88. O-O	87. O-O	88. O-O
88. Nbd2	89. Nbd2	88. Nbd2	89. Nbd2
89. Bb3	90. Bb3	89. Bb3	90. Bb3
90. Nf3	91. Nf3	90. Nf3	91. Nf3
91. Bc4	92. Bc4	91. Bc4	92. Bc4
92. Qe2	93. Qe2	92. Qe2	93. Qe2
93. O-O	94. O-O	93. O-O	94. O-O
94. Nbd2	95. Nbd2	94. Nbd2	95. Nbd2
95. Bb3	96. Bb3	95. Bb3	96. Bb3
96. Nf3	97. Nf3	96. Nf3	97. Nf3
97. Bc4	98. Bc4	97. Bc4	98. Bc4
98. Qe2	99. Qe2	98. Qe2	99. Qe2
99. O-O	100. O-O	99. O-O	100. O-O

BOOKS

ON THE RIVER STYX: And Other Stories

By Peter Matthiessen. Random House, 208 pages. \$17.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Richard Lipez

IT'S easy to admire the craftsmanship of, and liberal conscience behind, Peter Matthiessen's stately, polished, often striking stories, even on those occasions when you wish the man would loosen up a little and let his characters do something dumb and messy and get away with it.

In these 10 stories, written from Matthiessen's senior year in college in 1950 to 1988, nobody fails to pay an awful price for trifling with the social order, or with the natural world that the author of "The Snow Leopard" and "The Tree Where Man Was Born" writes about as vividly as anybody.

The Burkett in the title story are a decent, fair-minded Washington married couple—he's an Interior Department lawyer—who go sport fishing in an obscure Florida Gulf Coast town and by acting friendly with a confused old black man stir up both savage racism and the thugs who run the local drug smuggling operation.

When "Burkett" (no first name given) first offers his fishing guide Dickie a swig from the lawyer's rum bottle, you know—because this is the second from the last story in the collection—that a chain of events will be set off by this mildly wrongheaded act of hospitality that will end in pain or worse for one or more of the characters. It does. Dickie apparently steals the tape deck on which Alice Burkett listens to Bach while her husband fishes, and a local tyrant called Judge Jim Whidden enters the picture. When Burkett reminds him that "you have no authority to make arrests," Whidden, not a real judge, tells Burkett: "Don't think so, Lawyer? Sheriff ain't no further than my phone, and he don't ask questions. Not here he don't."

Burkett persists in his attempt to bring rationality, or just law, to a place where neither has reached, and when he and his wife are finally run out of town, Dickie tells Burkett, "You leavin' here. Leavin' you stuck wit it." In the next line, "Burkett thought, I'm stuck with it, too"—as if Burkett's guilt and lost idealism were as hard to take as what Dickie was about to say.

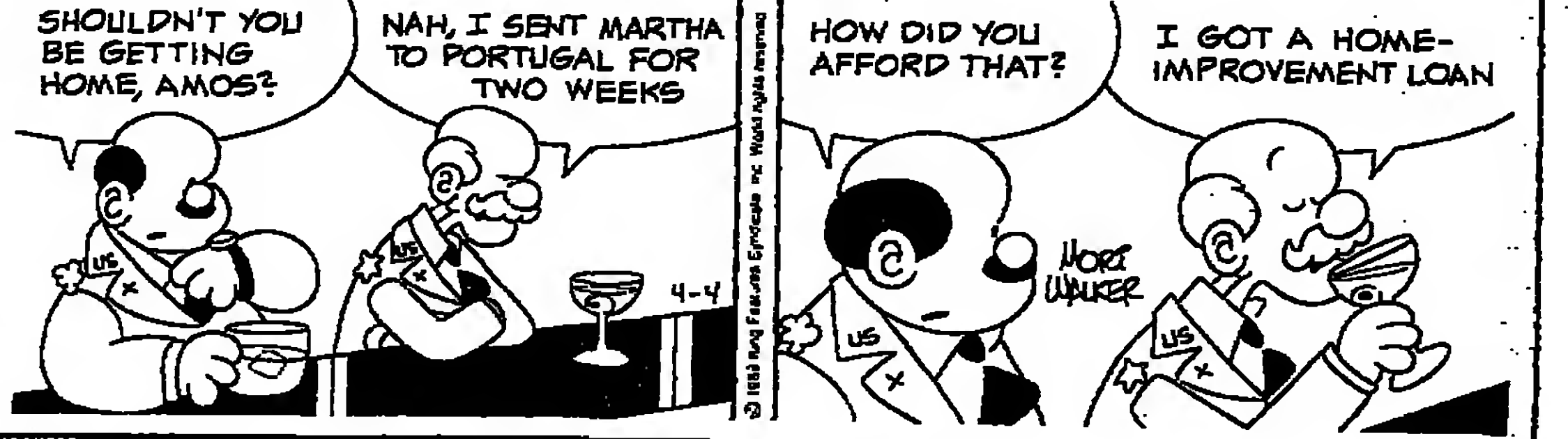
Matthiessen's interests range all over the place, and the most memorable story in the collection is "The Wolves of Agulla," from 1958, in which an aging Navajo wolf hunter named Will Miller takes one last job for the white ranchers, even though killing off the wolves in the deserts of the Southwest feels to him like finishing off the wilderness itself. It's in situations like this one, where "the sun glowed like a great white coal, dull with the ash of its own burning, without light," and where the harsh moral conflicts seem to grow out of the harsh landscape, that Peter Matthiessen creates his finest tales.

Richard Lipez, who writes frequently on contemporary fiction, did this review for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



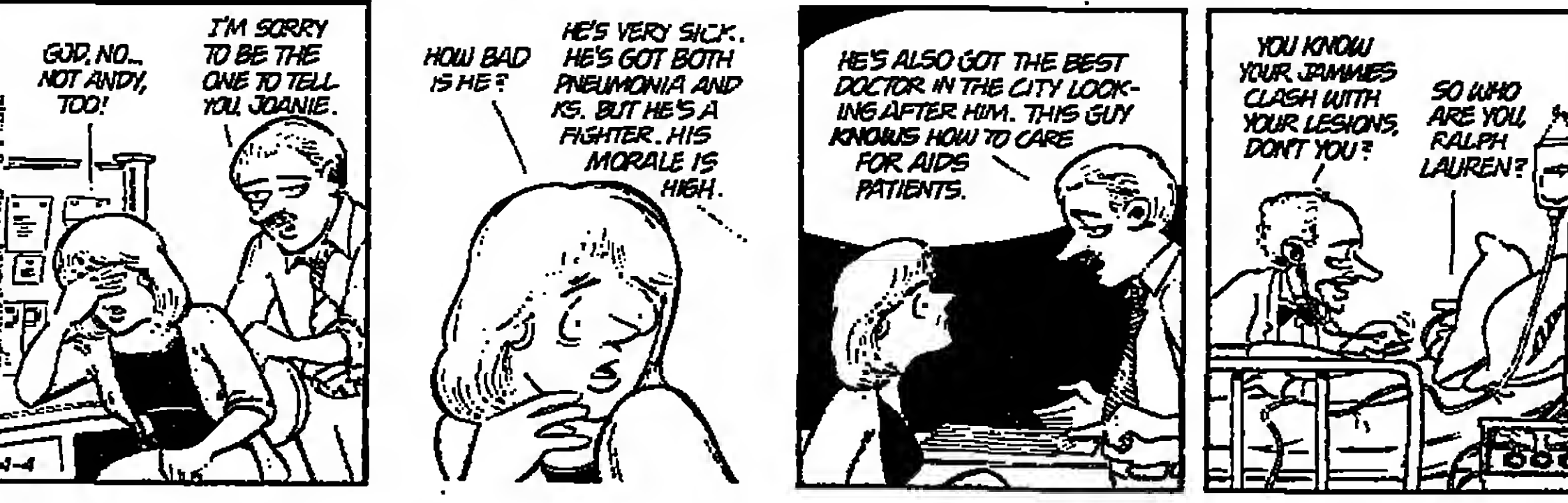
REX MORGAN



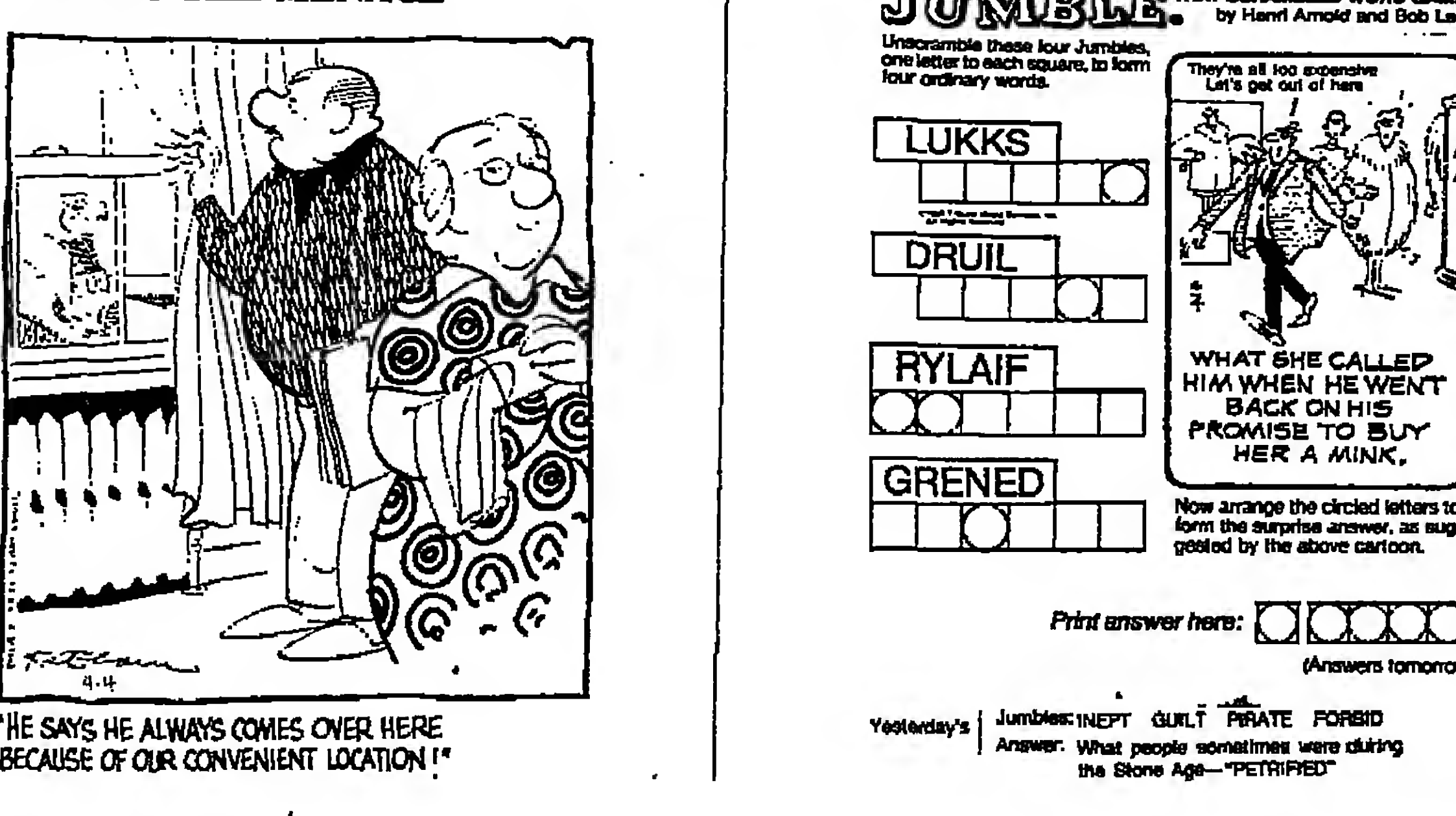
GARFIELD



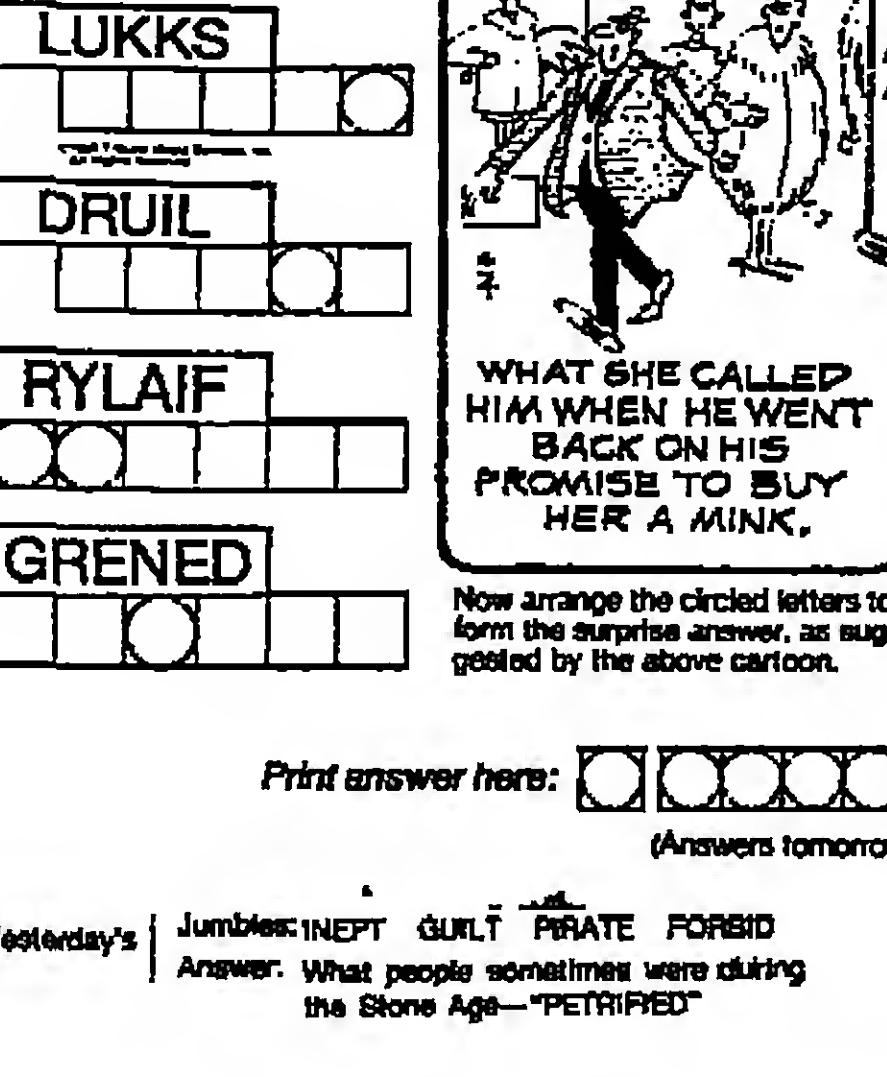
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



SPORTS

The Crack of a Bat

By Dick Roraback

Away on this side of the ocean
When the chestnuts are hitting green
And the first of the cafe commandos
Are moving outside for a time
And the sound of spring beats a bolero
As Parre sheds her coat and her hat
The sound that is missed more than any
Is the sound of the crack of a bat.

There's an animal kind of a feeling
There's a stirring down at Vincennes Zoo
And the kids down the hall's getting restless
Taking stairs like a young kangaroo
Now the dandy is walking his poodle
And the concierge sunning her cat
But the heart's with the Cubs and the Tigers
And the sound of the crack of a bat.

In the park on the corner run schoolboys
With a couple of cartons for props
Kicking goals at la Fontaine or Kopa
While a little guy chatters for cops
Goal for us, "No it's not," "You're a liar,"
Then the classical shrieks of a spat
But it's not like a rhubarb at home plate
Or the sound of the crack of a bat.

Here the studio thrill to the sound of the bat
And the soccer fans flock to the games
And the chic part the rage out at Longchamps
Where the women are dunes and not dunes
But it's different at Forbes and at Griffith
The homes of the Buc and the Nat
Where the holiday and peasant share laurels
With the sound of the crack of a bat.

No, a Yank can't describe to a Frenchman
The rasp of an umpire's call
The continuing charms of statistics
Changing hit try with each strike and ball
Nor the self-conscious jog of the slugger
Rounding third with the tip of his hat
Nor the half-smothered grace of a hook slide
Nor the sound of the crack of a bat.

Now, the golfer is buffing his niblick
And the tennis buff's tightening his strings
And the fisherman's flexing his flyrod
Like a thousand and one other springs
Oh, the sports on both sides of the ocean
Have a great deal in common, at that
But the thing that's not HERE
Is the sound of the crack of a bat.

Dick Roraback is a former Sports Editor of the Herald Tribune. His springtime elegy has appeared in this space since the 1960s.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Wounded Joy Hobbles Back to Mudville as Baseball Begins

New York Times Service

CINCINNATI — At Riverfront Stadium the groundskeepers, in a light drizzle, were cleaning the red track around the artificial-turf field.

And buffing the 52,392 blue, green, yellow and red seats, and sweeping the aisles for Monday's game, the baseball season opener between the hometown Reds and the world champion Los Angeles Dodgers.

In this city and for most of the rest of the United States, it is business as usual, or seems to be. It is baseball heralding the spring, a role it shares annually with crocuses and robins.

Professional baseball began here in 1869 and each season traditionally begins here.

The morning parade before the game went on as usual.

The ball-park seats for the game have been sold out since December, and scalpers, it is believed, are expected to do a brisk business.

Yet the baseball atmosphere is not quite the same here and may be different from some of the rest of the country as well.

Pete Rose, the manager of the Reds, and a longtime baseball hero in Cincinnati, his hometown, and to fans across the nation, is under investigation by the baseball commissioner's office for what it called "serious allegations," which many believe involve gambling.

Rose's situation, some believe, has cast a cloud over this century-old spring dance, where the conventional and anticipated sounds are those of a baseball cracking against a bat and thumping into a leather mitt and the startled roar of the crowd.

In recent weeks there has been another sound, the rumble of accusations concerning one of the most famous and respected players in history, the man who broke Ty Cobb's record for career base hits.

Many wonder about the allegations and their potential to dampen public confidence in the game's integrity as well as compromise Rose's character and reputation.

The situation is more serious than the other nonbaseball baseball story that has competed for headlines, the extramarital affair of the Wade Boggs, the Red Sox batting star, with Margo Adams.

In Cincinnati, meanwhile, a sign on the marquee of Sorrento's, a sports bar and pizza restaurant owned by Rose's friend Willie DeLuca, reads, "Pete Rose Forever, Gambling Never."

Rose is admittedly a regular bettor on dog and horse races, but did he gamble on the Reds? Did he gamble on other teams' baseball games, he could be suspended for a year. If he gambled on Reds games, he could be barred for life.

Rose has said "no comment" when asked if he had bet on baseball, though he did say he was "cooperating fully" with the commissioner's office. John M. Dowd, the special counsel who is working for A. Bartlett Giamatti, the new commissioner, has said it will be several

SEX... DRUGS... VIOLENCE... GAMBLING...



weeks before an official announcement is made on the issue.

Such considerations are not traditionally a part of the atmosphere surrounding the start of baseball in America.

The Wright Brothers, George and Harry, a hirsute pair, organized the Red Stockings in Cincinnati in 1869. They were famous at a time when a place called Kinky Hawk wasn't even a gleam in the eyes of those other Wright Brothers

up the road in Dayton, Orville and Wilbur.

Because of George's and Harry's contribution to baseball, the Reds have traditionally played the first game of the season at home a day before any other team, other than when Washington had a franchise. Now, though, five other owners are on the schedule for Monday.

As for gambling scandals, Cincinnati has been the scene of some. It was the Reds who beat the Chi-

cago White Sox — soon to be known as the Black Sox — in the 1919 World Series.

The Reds won, as history knows, after some White Sox players conspired with gamblers to fix the Series.

And Cincinnati was where a Reds manager, Christy Mathewson, suspended his first baseman, Hal Chase, for suspicion of "indifferent playing." Chase was subsequently thrown out of baseball for betting on games.

Neither Ty Cobb nor Tris Speaker, two of baseball's best players, is associated with Cincinnati, though Cobb's name became a part of everyday conversation in 1985 when Rose broke his record of 4,191 career hits.

But both Cobb and Speaker came under suspicion of gambling on games in 1926, and though it was never proved, both accepted releases as playing managers from their teams, the Detroit Tigers and the Cleveland Indians, respectively.

DeLuca, Rose's friend, said Rose has had a questionable cast of characters around him.

"These guys are foul balls," he said. "They're using Pete. I've told Pete that. They probably just called and made bets using Pete's name."

Mary Helwig, who described herself as a Pete Rose fan, said: "Everybody has always known that Pete's a bettor. I don't think Pete has ever held back in anything he ever did. We all do it a little bit. I wouldn't give up my lottery for anything."

Tom Browning, a Reds pitcher, said: "I don't think any of the players are that well informed about the situation. We read the papers, and read about a lot of speculation. All I know is, Pete's been through hell the last few weeks, but he's not allowed it to affect the ball club, or his running of it."

Johnny Bench, the Hall of Fame catcher who played for years with Rose, said: "I had a terrible feeling in the pit of my stomach when I heard about the investigation. I remember some of the people he had hit out of the last few years. I'd want to stop by and talk baseball, but I decided that it wasn't for them."

Reds Subdue Dodgers And Jays Edge Royals

United Press International

CINCINNATI — Paul O'Neill highlighted a 4 for 4 performance with a three-run home run to power the Cincinnati Reds to a 6-4 Opening Day victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers Monday.

The game marked the first Cincinnati appearance of Reds' manager Pete Rose since it was announced two weeks ago he is being investigated for gambling.

Rose received a 30-second standing ovation from most of the fans.

Danny Jackson, the Reds starting pitcher and game winner, went the first five innings, giving up four hits and four runs, two of them earned. Rob Dibble pitched two innings and John Farnsworth worked the final two innings for a save.

The Los Angeles starter, Tim Lincecum, lasted only 2½ innings, surrendering six hits and six runs, four of them earned.

Belcher's throwing error in the second helped the Reds score three times. O'Neill doubled and scored on Jeff Reed's single. Ron Oester walked and Reed scored from second when Belcher fielded Jackson's bunt and threw wildly to third, with Oester taking third. Barry Larkin produced a sacrifice fly to score Oester and give the Reds a 3-2 lead.

Cincinnati boosted its lead to 6-3 in the third when Kal Daniels walked. Todd Benzinger walked and O'Neill homered with a three-run home run to right.

The Dodgers pulled to within 6-3 in the fourth when Mike Marshall walked, went to second on Jeff Hamilton's single and scored on Mike Scioscia's single.

Kirk Gibson homered to right in the fifth to trim Cincinnati's lead to 6-4.

Three Cincinnati errors in the first staked Los Angeles to a 2-0 lead. Willie Randolph reached on third baseman Chris Sabo's throwing error and was awarded second on first baseman Ben Zinger's interference, also an error.

Randolph moved to third on Alfredo Griffin's ground out and scored on Gibson's single. Gibson moved to second on Eddie Murray's ground out, stole third and continued home on catcher Jeff Reardon's throwing error.

The ceremonial first pitch to start the season was tossed out by former Reds catcher Johnny Bench, who recently was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Toronto 4, Kansas City 3: In Kansas City, Fred McGriff scored twice and Jimmy Key beat Kansas City on opening day for the second straight year, leading the Blue Jays over the Royals.

Key allowed just four hits before back-to-back hits by Danny Tarabou and Pat Tabler leading off the seventh ended the shutout threat and chased him from the game. Duane Ward worked three innings for the save.

Kansas City put the tying run on second base with none out in the ninth when Bo Jackson stretched a single into a double. Jackson was sacrificed to third but was left stranded when Ward struck out Frank White and Tom Henke came in to retire Kurt Stillwell on a pop to second for the save.

Toronto reached Mark Gubicza for nine hits over seven innings as Kansas City lost its opener for the fourth consecutive year. The first hit came on the season's first pitch as Lloyd Moseby singled.

MINNESOTA — Signed Randy St. Claire, pitcher, to one-year contract and assigned him to Portland, Pacific Coast League.

NEW YORK — Signed Randy Velazquez, shortstop, and Bernie Williams, outfielder, to minor-league contracts for reassignment.

LOS ANGELES — Signed Jose Gwynn, outfielder, to one-year contract and assigned him to Portland, Pacific Coast League.

NEW YORK — Signed Mike Sheraton, infielder, to one-year contract and assigned him to Portland, Pacific Coast League.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed Duane Murray, pitcher, to one-year contract and assigned him to Portland, Pacific Coast League.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed Duane Murray, pitcher, to one-year contract and assigned him to Portland, Pacific Coast League.

Random Drug Tests Set for Track

Reuters

GOTHENBURG, Sweden — The International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) council decided Monday to impose random drug tests on athletes anywhere and at any time.

"We are now giving ourselves greater power to dive into countries and enforce testing," the IAAF general secretary, John Holt, said in an interview after a two-day meeting of the federation's international council.

The council also decided to nominate a supervising panel of doctors and technicians and select

teams to act as flying squads to conduct the tests, Holt said.

The rules are subject to approval by the IAAF's congress next September. The council vice-president, Arne Ljungqvist, said approval by the congress was a formality.

The doping issue arose last year when Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson was stripped of his Olympic 100 meters gold medal after testing positive for an anabolic steroid.

Johnson implicated Anew An Olympic bronze medalist for Canada, Tony Sharpe, said Monday that he saw teammate Ben

Johnson shot up with steroids, The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

Sharpe told a Canadian inquiry into drugs in amateur sport that he and Johnson took steroids together while at a training camp on the island of Guadeloupe in the spring of 1984.

That summer, Sharpe and Johnson were part of Canada's 400-meter relay team that won a bronze medal at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Sharpe told the inquiry that he witnessed teammate Angella Isajenko inject Johnson.

India Snubs Israel in Table Tennis

The Associated Press

DORTMUND, West Germany — Political differences resurfaced Monday at the World Table Tennis Championships as India refused to play Israel.

Israel's men's team was left waiting at the table for the second time in four days after India refused to participate in a playoff for places 25-32 in the third round.

Schlomo Kedar, president of the Israeli Table Tennis Association, demanded that the International Table Tennis Federation disqualify India from the championships.

Hans Gaeß, president of the West German organizing committee for the world championships, criticized India.

Referring to West Germany's host country role, Gaeß said, "We think it is shameful to misuse this hospitality for political maneuvering."

He said he expected the international federation

"to exploit all their possibilities, with all severity," for penalizing India.

Israel was given a 5-0 victory because of India's decision and advanced to the group semifinals.

On Friday, Pakistan did not play Israel in the second round of the team event. Pakistani officials said they had misread the schedule. Following a protest by Israel, the Pakistan team was placed last in its group.

Israeli players were refused visas for the 1987 World Table Tennis Championships in New Delhi and in 1975 in Calcutta.

In teams, India refused to play Israel in a Davis Cup match last year in Israel. India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, said at the time that he decided to boycott Israel for what he called "repression and atrocities" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. India has no diplomatic ties with Israel.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	42	27	.607
Philadelphia	40	31	.563
Boston	37	34	.521
Washington	34	47	.420
New Jersey	24	49	.329
Charlotte	17	54	.239
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Portland	33	27	.550
San Antonio	32	28	.533
Phoenix	31	29	.517
Golden State	29	31	.483
Utah	28	32	.467
Los Angeles	27	33	.448
San Diego	26	34	.435
Seattle	25	35	.417
Denver	24	36	.400
Minnesota	23	37	.383
Atlanta	22	38	.366
Indiana	21	39	.349
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	42	27	.607
Phoenix	40	31	.563
San Antonio	37	34	.521
Portland	34	37	.479
Golden State	31	40	.438
Utah	28	43	.396
San Diego	25	46	.351
Seattle	22	49	.309
Denver	19	52	.266
Minnesota	16	55	.222
Atlanta	13	58	.181
PACIFIC DIVISION			
L.A. Lakers	42	27	.607
Phoenix	40	31	.563
San Antonio	37	34	.521
Portland	34	37	.479
Golden State	31	40	.438
Utah	28	43	.396
San Diego	25	46	.351
Seattle	22	49	.309
Denver	19	52	.266
Minnesota	16	55	.222
Atlanta	13	58	.181

Women's NCAA

Team	W	L	Pct.
North Carolina	28	22	.561
Connecticut	27	23	.542
Stanford	26	24	.521
Arizona	25	25	.500
UCLA	24	26	.479
Georgia	23	27	.458
Illinois	22	28	.438
Michigan	21	29	.418
Wisconsin	20	30	.396
Indiana	19	31	.375
Ohio State	18	32	.355
Nebraska	17	33	.333
South Carolina	16	34	.313
Alabama	15	35	.292
Arkansas	14	36	.271
Mississippi State	13	37	.250
Texas Tech	12	38	.229
Florida	11	39	.208
Kentucky	10	40	.188
LSU	9	41	.167
Missouri	8	42	.146
Oklahoma	7	43	.125
Southwest Texas State	6	44	.104
Idaho	5	45	.083
Wyoming	4	46	.063
Montana	3	47	.043
Utah State	2	48	.021
Nebraska-Kearney	1	49	.000

Final Exhibition Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	28	22	.561
Phoenix	27	23	.542
San Antonio	26	24	.521
Portland	25	25	.500
Golden State	24	26	.479
Utah	23	27	.458
San Diego	22	28	.438
Seattle	21	29	.418
Denver	20	30	.396
Minnesota	19	31	.375
Atlanta	18	32	.355
Indiana	17	33	.333
Ohio State	16	34	.313
Nebraska	15	35	.292
South Carolina	14	36	.271
Alabama	13	37	.250
Arkansas	12	38	.229
Mississippi State	11	39	.208
Texas Tech	10	40	.188
Florida	9	41	.167
Kentucky	8	42	.146
LSU	7	43	.125
Missouri	6	44	.104
Oklahoma	5	45	.083
Southwest Texas State	4	46	.063
Idaho	3	47	.043
Wyoming	2	48	.021
Montana	1	49	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	28	22	.561
Cleveland	27	23	.542
Minnesota	26	24	.521
Texas	25	25	.500
Oakland	24	26	.479
California	23	27	.458
New York	22	28	.438
Seattle	21	29	.418
Baltimore	20	30	.396
Philadelphia	19	31	.375
San Francisco	18	32	.355
New York	17	33	.333
Chicago	16	34	.313
Los Angeles	15	35	.292
San Diego	14	36	.271
San Francisco	13	37	.250
San Diego	12	38	.229
San Francisco	11	39	.208
San Diego	10	40	.188
San Francisco	9	41	.167
San Diego	8	42	.146
San Francisco	7	43	.125
San Diego	6	44	.104
San Francisco	5	45	.083
San Diego	4	46	.063
San Francisco	3	47	.043
San Diego	2	48	.021
San Francisco	1	49	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE

121. Assistants: Golden State 21 (Richmond 12)	
Washington 32 (Walker 9).	
34 35 37 34-122	
38 36 26 27-109	
Thurs 10-13-7-7-27, Malone 9-17-8-25; Person	
7-8-24, Miller 7-15-7-8-21. Rebounds: Ation-	
14 (Malone 13), Indiana 40 (Thompson 17).	
Assists: Atlanta 25 (Rivers 9), Indiana 20	
arming 9).	
22 28 25 25-94	

Rock Doctor Suspended